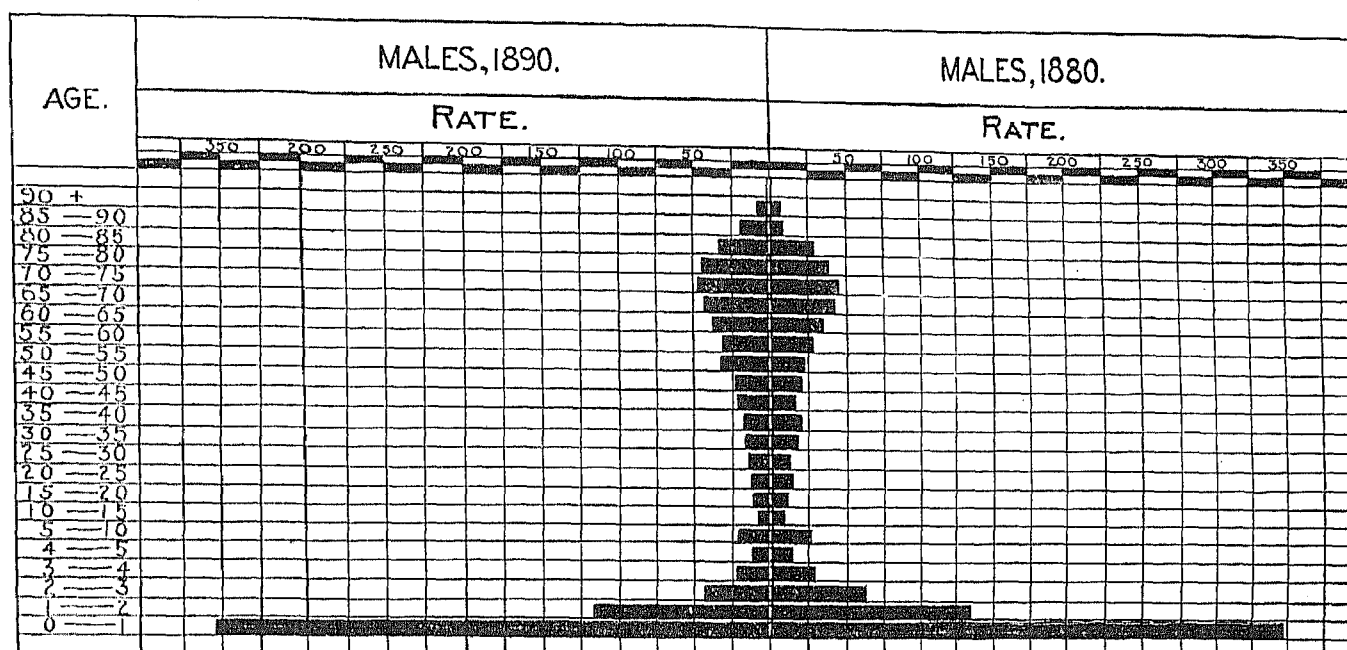


The comparative proportions of deaths of males, in each age group, from bronchitis in 1880 and 1890 are shown in the following diagram:



The preceding table and diagrams indicate that over half the deaths reported as due to bronchitis occurred in children over 5 years of age; that in adults the greatest proportion of deaths from this disease occurred, both in 1880 and in 1890, in persons from 70 to 75 years of age.

The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to bronchitis during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and of rural districts and cities:

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	35.72	23.25	27.38	37.55	44.82
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	42.16	23.96	27.44	42.20	50.32
3. South Atlantic Coast region	13.96	10.79	9.72	22.63	24.75
4. Gulf Coast region	15.76	12.63	9.35	18.02	24.35
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	25.31	20.54	23.13	29.88	34.61
6. Central Appalachian region	24.32	19.11	22.59	35.19	41.76
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	36.00	20.79	22.70	40.86	45.11
8. Interior plateau	23.14	17.88	18.86	24.95	30.53
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	16.90	16.27	15.63	24.10	25.14
10. Ohio River belt	22.37	15.22	13.11	38.14	36.74
11. Southern Interior plateau	12.47	11.60	13.22	15.50	13.64
12. South Mississippi River belt	11.85	13.29	9.85	13.38	11.13
13. North Mississippi River belt	28.79	21.38	25.04	30.91	39.55
14. Southwest Central region	16.01	15.55	16.06	17.29	23.89
15. Central region, plains and prairies	16.31	14.60	15.98	26.81	21.10
16. Prairie region	17.41	16.80	18.06	19.49	16.58
17. Missouri River belt	23.76	10.51	23.15	26.53	32.14
18. Region of the Western plains	15.76	12.63	15.30	19.95	22.66
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest	15.00	14.97	15.04	.....	.....
20. Cordilleran region	15.12	15.06	13.72	10.50	30.80
21. Pacific Coast region	27.56	15.35	18.72	35.36	36.39

This table indicates that the proportion of deaths from bronchitis to all deaths from known causes was greatest in the North and Middle Atlantic Coast regions, both in the cities and in the rural districts; and in the rural districts was least in the South Atlantic Coast region and the Southern Interior plateau.

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from bronchitis during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of sex and of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	79.08	101.71	44.52	77.00	100.65	42.05	81.12	102.72	47.03
Connecticut	63.02	82.81	50.47	62.24	79.46	50.17	65.57	86.04	50.76
Delaware	37.39	73.25	16.81	43.24	84.38	20.09	31.36	62.06	13.38
District of Columbia	78.13	78.13	.....	93.99	93.99	.....	63.74	63.74	.....
Massachusetts	72.49	79.48	49.61	68.68	75.67	46.30	76.09	83.65	52.83
New Hampshire	46.21	66.97	37.59	38.59	49.88	34.22	53.69	82.22	41.04
New Jersey	77.79	90.85	52.87	76.86	96.48	51.65	78.72	97.20	54.10
New York	88.68	116.99	42.93	85.96	116.02	38.90	91.36	117.92	46.97
Rhode Island	105.06	120.46	83.88	111.29	124.12	94.25	99.17	117.09	73.68
Vermont	21.96	53.01	19.07	20.08	51.67	17.33	23.91	54.24	20.90

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from bronchitis was higher among females (81.12) than among males (77.00), and that it was more than twice as high in the cities (101.71) as it was in the rural districts (44.52). It was highest of all in Rhode Island (105.06), and lowest in Vermont (21.96).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from bronchitis are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of certain age groups and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color, and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the State of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	UNDER 1 YEAR.		UNDER 5 YEARS.		5 TO 15 YEARS.		15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 TO 65 YEARS.		65 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	1,879	1,794.38	2,788	574.90	95	11.61	450	18.79	725	111.03	1,024	658.10
Colored	136	3,793.58	251	1,600.66	10	30.80	10	9.69	13	55.96	17	329.01
Birthplaces of mothers (white):												
United States	791	1,502.60	1,135	459.49	32	7.83	76	9.91	67	29.86	266	385.64
England and Wales	77	2,116.55	104	699.36	6	17.30	11	9.51	39	103.62	56	604.82
Ireland	308	2,156.41	480	727.00	24	15.03	250	40.29	408	239.75	366	1,134.25
Scotland	23	2,006.98	32	588.67	2	18.76	7	18.58	9	77.36	17	624.80
Germany	255	1,524.21	396	493.62	16	9.94	60	10.91	155	103.01	221	694.18
Canada	24	1,457.19	42	565.35	5	37.23	6	15.09	3	43.76	1	92.51
Scandinavia	27	1,726.34	36	542.33	1	12.07	5	15.27	2	39.78	3	447.26
Italy	197	5,330.09	337	2,241.44	4	23.80	8	15.98	6	72.20	7	735.29

It will be seen by this table that for children under 5 years of age the death rate from bronchitis was nearly three times as high among the colored (1,600.66) as among the whites (574.90), but that above the age of 15 years it was only about one-half as high among the colored as among the whites, being for those 65 years of age and over, whites, 658.00; colored, 329.01. Among the whites under 5 years of age the death rate from this disease was enormous among the children of mothers born in Italy (2,241.44). Next in this group it was highest among the children of mothers born in Ireland (727.00) and of mothers born in England and Wales (699.36), and lowest among the children of mothers born in the United States (459.49) and among the children of mothers born in Germany (493.62). In persons from 45 to 65 years of age it was highest among the children of mothers born in Ireland (239.75), being more than double the rate for the children of mothers born in any other country; and was lowest of all for the children of mothers born in the United States (29.86). For those 65 years of age and over the death rate was also highest among the children of mothers born in Ireland (1,134.25), being nearly three times as high as for the children of mothers born in the United States (385.64).

PNEUMONIA.

The total number of deaths reported as due to pneumonia in the United States during the census year was 76,496, of which 42,739 were of males, and 33,757 were of females. More deaths were attributed to it than to any other single form of disease, except consumption. In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was, males, 20,196; females, 16,556; total, 36,752, giving a death rate per 100,000 of population of 186.94.

In 1890 the corresponding death rates from pneumonia were, in England and Wales, 140.3; in Ireland, 70.3; in Scotland, 122.9; in Italy, 251.5.

During the 10 years 1880 to 1889 the death rates from pneumonia per 100,000 population were, in England and Wales, 103.2; in Ireland, 3.3; in Scotland, 101.00; in Norway, 78.1; in Prussia, 140.4; in Massachusetts, 156.5; in Connecticut, 126.5; and in Rhode Island, 135.7.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from pneumonia during the census year per 100,000 population, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and parental nativity:

AREAS.	Aggre- gate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area.....	186.94	182.24	200.65	163.92	167.11	153.98	197.15	223.90	278.97	313.28	245.74
Cities.....	201.35	195.84	218.79	173.14	179.60	165.14	218.22	233.22	290.33	328.50	258.67
States.....	197.28	195.09	212.95	177.62	177.67	158.46	209.80	245.40	290.69	325.88	257.41
Cities.....	234.07	230.98	258.50	204.66	212.34	180.65	244.70	260.88	347.97	404.61	297.27
Rural.....	141.09	140.79	146.07	135.42	135.65	141.51	115.45	168.04	158.25	159.85	150.54
Cities in nonregistration states.....	171.15	161.22	180.97	140.99	149.22	131.05	157.21	191.75	274.30	308.34	241.01
Cities of 100,000 population and upward.....	220.09	214.55	.....	.....	199.78	203.28	248.16	244.51	320.33	.....	.....
Metropolitan district, 6 years.....	240.44	239.86	269.25	211.10	237.73	226.13	245.28	243.42	272.87	304.46	242.47

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from this cause was higher among the colored (278.97) than among the whites (182.24); that it was higher among males (white, 200.65; colored, 313.28) than among females (white, 163.92; colored, 245.74), and that for the whites it was higher among the foreign born (223.90) than among the native born (167.11), which, however, is mainly due to the difference of age distribution of the two classes of population. Among the native born having one or both parents foreign born the death rate from this disease (197.15) was higher than that among those having both parents native born (153.98.) In the registration states, which are mainly situated in the northeastern part of the country, the death rate from this disease was higher than in the registration area as a whole, and in these states it was decidedly higher in the cities (234.07) than it was in the rural districts (141.09).

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from pneumonia per 100,000 of population for the census year, with distinction of sex and of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total.....	197.28	234.08	141.00	215.40	262.31	146.32	179.48	207.18	135.77
Connecticut.....	180.10	206.87	161.04	205.93	236.41	184.57	154.76	178.42	137.65
Delaware.....	159.06	190.97	137.30	161.27	210.94	133.31	156.78	182.90	141.48
District of Columbia.....	210.08	210.08	.....	229.05	229.05	.....	192.87	192.87	.....
Massachusetts.....	177.09	180.55	146.15	185.53	197.94	145.86	169.12	175.91	146.43
New Hampshire.....	165.72	137.55	177.43	169.91	132.38	184.46	161.61	142.17	170.23
New Jersey.....	185.06	236.19	118.19	202.13	272.91	111.23	168.07	200.21	125.26
New York.....	215.83	266.58	133.79	239.98	303.01	141.51	192.03	231.60	125.60
Rhode Island.....	166.13	173.44	156.08	172.00	183.57	156.02	160.58	164.12	155.54
Vermont.....	169.06	170.70	168.95	167.13	162.40	167.54	171.07	189.84	169.20

It will be seen from the preceding table that the highest death rate from pneumonia occurred in New York (215.83), and the lowest in Delaware (159.06). The death rate was much higher in the cities (234.08) than it was in the rural districts (141.09). In the rural districts it was highest in New Hampshire (177.43), and lowest in New Jersey (118.19). It was higher among males than among females in every state except Vermont; but in the rural districts it was higher among females than among males in Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Vermont.

Of 27,161 deaths from pneumonia in whites in the registration area, during the census year, 8,702 were children of mothers born in the United States, 6,790 children of mothers born in Ireland, 3,501 children of mothers born in Germany, 1,134 children of mothers born in England and Wales, 906 children of mothers born in Canada, 527 children of mothers born in Italy, 361 children of mothers born in Scandinavia, 317 children of mothers born in Scotland, 153 children of mothers born in France, 105 children of mothers born in Bohemia, and 81 children of mothers born in Hungary.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from pneumonia among the whites during the census year per 100,000 of white population, with distinction of birthplaces of mothers:

AREAS.	United States.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Canada.	Scandinavia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
Registration area.....	125.47	162.38	255.27	155.53	186.62	166.14	134.66	148.08	253.09	257.93	376.29	235.13
Cities.....	140.71	173.34	284.24	165.97	202.56	172.05	156.90	152.49	283.06	262.34	421.01	218.92
States.....	134.95	167.00	267.52	169.38	196.20	187.77	134.70	175.66	273.80	360.06	306.12	199.18
Cities.....	168.65	184.19	306.25	188.80	225.63	202.76	161.43	197.89	317.46	382.82	452.72	218.02
Rural.....	107.07	131.54	146.28	121.98	124.86	123.02	92.16	123.10	48.83	138.22	169.43	91.17
Cities in nonregistration states.....	79.94	143.48	175.30	94.02	164.00	127.52	134.32	120.02	176.37	191.78	242.83	220.96
Cities of 100,000 population and upward.....	185.60	199.24	339.73	196.88	208.33	189.82	186.60	169.59	286.22	272.47	452.39	250.78

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from pneumonia in the registration area was highest among those whose mothers were born in Italy (376.29), in Bohemia (257.93), in Ireland (255.27), and in Hungary (253.09); and that it was lowest among those whose mothers were born in the United States (125.47).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from pneumonia during the census year in each of three age groups per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of sex:

AREAS.	15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 TO 65 YEARS.			65 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area.....	100.05	123.80	76.60	263.12	301.04	225.57	733.77	701.66	762.43
Cities.....	109.78	137.69	82.29	302.23	347.10	257.67	785.83	772.54	796.69
States.....	105.58	130.01	81.94	272.67	307.61	239.63	758.90	707.95	805.10
Cities.....	129.10	164.00	96.29	357.22	405.82	311.27	890.67	853.34	910.69
Rural.....	64.51	73.00	55.87	167.83	188.20	147.71	662.56	614.76	710.68
Cities in nonregistration states.....	92.06	114.61	68.88	245.27	289.24	199.35	665.49	684.02	649.65
Cities of 100,000 population and upward.....	121.28	153.70	88.70	337.28	385.31	298.58	836.46	831.62	849.44
Metropolitan district.....	165.25	212.96	119.21	460.59	519.38	402.02	1,078.48	1,038.40	1,111.05

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from pneumonia of persons 65 years of age and over (733.77) was much higher than of persons from 45 to 65 years of age (263.12), and more than seven times as high as the death rate from this disease in persons from 15 to 45 years of age (100.05). This peculiarity of rapidly increasing mortality with advancing age is found in all the subdivisions of the registration area, and the proportions of population must be taken into consideration in endeavoring to estimate the influence of age upon the mortality from this disease.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from pneumonia are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of three age groups, and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color, and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 TO 65 YEARS.		65 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	3,482	145.43	2,527	387.00	1,448	930.45
Colored	193	187.06	102	439.05	40	774.14
Birthplaces of mothers (white):						
United States	606	79.03	470	209.50	477	691.53
England and Wales	149	128.83	114	302.90	102	1,101.63
Ireland	1,546	249.15	1,115	655.20	403	1,248.92
Scotland	54	143.34	53	455.56	24	877.83
France	17	88.84	25	396.45	16	1,126.76
Germany	634	115.59	505	338.54	260	816.69
Canada	39	98.07	22	320.93	6	555.04
Scandinavia	49	149.60	18	358.00	4	597.01
Hungary	10	84.28	8	518.13	2	1,219.51
Bohemia	13	193.80	6	453.86	2	775.19
Italy	94	187.71	34	409.15	16	1,680.67

The total number of deaths from pneumonia reported on this record of persons between 15 and 45 years of age was 3,482 for whites, and 193 for colored; the highest death rate in this age group occurred in the children of mothers born in Ireland (249.15), and the lowest in the children of white mothers born in the United States (79.03); the death rate in this age group was high among the colored (187.06), and comparatively low among children of mothers born in Germany (115.59).

For the age group from 45 to 65 years this record includes 2,527 deaths of whites, and 102 deaths of colored; the highest death rate in this age group occurred among children of mothers born in Ireland (655.20), of mothers born in Hungary (518.13), and of mothers born in Scotland (455.56); and the lowest death rate was among the children of white mothers born in the United States (209.50), which was less than one-third of the corresponding rate for the children of mothers born in Ireland.

In the age group 65 years and over this record includes 1,448 deaths of whites, and 40 of colored. In this age group the death rate of the whites (930.45) was higher than that of the colored (774.14); and it was highest among the children of mothers born in Italy (1,680.67), and lowest among children of mothers born in Canada (555.04).

Out of each 100,000 deaths of all causes in the United States during the census year, 8,623 were reported as due to pneumonia, which is slightly greater than the corresponding figure in 1880 (8,330) or in 1870 (8,128). In England and Wales the corresponding proportion for 1890 was 7,180; in 1880, 4,772.

For further details in regard to death rates from pneumonia in large cities, see Part II of this report, page 99.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to pneumonia during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and parental nativity:

AREAS.	Aggre- gate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
The United States	94.77	93.68	98.33	88.41	89.45	90.52	90.62	110.53	102.37	114.19	90.07
Registration area	96.36	96.33	100.26	91.93	88.79	90.28	92.68	116.65	96.87	103.31	89.94
Cities	96.06	96.93	101.42	91.86	87.97	87.74	94.09	118.31	97.19	104.01	89.88
States	102.44	102.28	106.31	97.92	94.15	92.33	96.76	124.81	107.21	114.65	100.03
Cities	106.32	106.13	111.23	100.57	95.52	90.85	99.51	120.79	111.13	119.84	102.09
Rural	93.77	93.82	95.36	92.20	91.66	93.82	83.53	104.59	90.91	90.67	91.18
Cities in nonregistration states	87.26	86.37	90.56	81.42	79.65	79.68	78.71	103.71	93.07	99.43	86.18
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	102.26	101.80	.....	.....	92.75	93.61	103.74	121.50	107.32	.....	.....
Metropolitan district, 6 years	96.44	96.34	100.93	91.17	88.69	83.02	92.30	112.48	101.14	104.37	97.50

The preceding table indicates that the proportion of deaths due to pneumonia was a little greater for the whites in the registration area (96.33) than it was in the United States as a whole (93.68), but that for the colored it was greater in the United States as a whole (103.37) than it was in the registration area (96.87). It must be remembered that by far the greater part of the colored population of the United States is not included in the registration area.

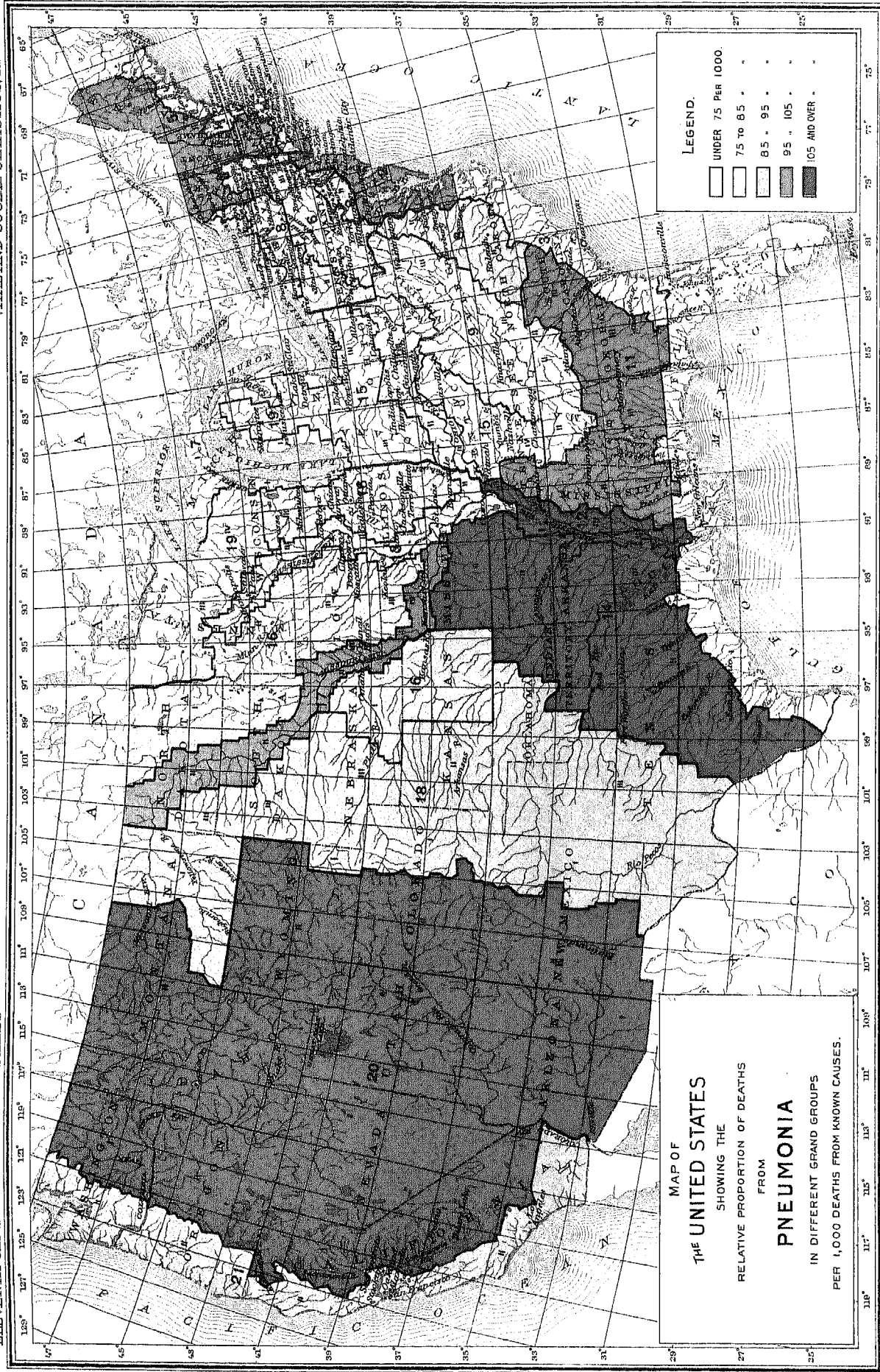
The following table shows, for the United States and for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to pneumonia among the whites during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of birthplaces of mothers:

AREAS.	United States.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Canada.	Scandinavia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
The United States	90.27	100.95	116.58	98.85	102.87	93.50	82.50	94.00	109.30	77.66	144.21	97.24
Registration area	91.97	98.69	121.26	96.24	114.78	97.54	83.58	94.95	113.29	95.89	148.24	103.48
Cities	90.19	99.92	124.28	97.58	119.35	97.38	86.00	94.41	117.91	95.46	150.07	100.34
States	93.48	90.05	123.25	99.33	116.26	104.82	82.15	102.71	122.56	119.91	149.03	115.50
Cities	92.40	100.77	127.07	101.88	123.49	105.07	84.35	103.76	129.34	119.73	151.10	118.45
Rural	94.94	94.40	102.97	90.77	92.51	99.18	76.56	98.90	44.44	125.00	115.79	87.38
Cities in nonregistration states	81.27	97.04	104.44	77.42	110.80	82.47	97.44	85.34	78.95	78.03	140.13	80.62
Cities of 100,000 population and upward ..	98.47	111.09	132.10	104.01	114.11	101.97	89.07	97.16	121.78	94.88	154.26	115.25

This table indicates that in the United States as a whole, as well as in the registration area, the greatest proportion of deaths due to pneumonia among the whites occurred among children of mothers born in Ireland and in Italy, and the least among children of mothers born in the United States and in Canada; the proportion due to this cause was below the average in the children of mothers born in Germany.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to pneumonia, at certain ages and groups of ages, per 1,000 deaths at all ages from this cause, in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total under 5 years ..	295.75	311.53	272.31	287.93	35 to 40 years	45.40	46.05	50.91	46.90
Under 1 year	147.50	146.54	138.70	136.23	40 to 45 years	45.74	41.80	52.31	43.83
1 year	73.99	81.83	70.11	76.82	45 to 50 years	48.60	40.68	52.85	42.34
2 years	40.36	44.24	33.64	37.89	50 to 55 years	55.87	40.35	52.57	47.08
3 years	20.40	23.28	18.18	22.84	55 to 60 years	46.42	38.42	47.71	42.93
4 years	13.42	15.55	11.68	14.15	60 to 65 years	53.07	46.72	49.57	51.35
5 to 10 years	32.41	39.36	30.29	37.47	65 to 70 years	48.26	50.22	45.75	52.25
10 to 15 years	23.83	30.92	19.26	26.06	70 to 75 years	40.82	40.12	41.97	48.90
15 to 20 years	49.28	47.41	43.50	47.23	75 to 80 years	31.16	36.38	32.60	40.28
20 to 25 years	65.53	53.35	61.16	45.05	80 to 85 years	18.99	23.74	19.78	28.81
25 to 30 years	46.67	44.46	56.01	44.61	85 to 90 years	7.25	10.27	8.59	13.47
30 to 35 years	41.81	43.73	52.95	46.60	90 to 95 years	2.18	3.20	2.88	5.05
					95 years and over	0.90	1.64	0.94	1.76



The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to pneumonia during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and color, rural districts and cities, and of children of mothers born in Ireland and in Germany:

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	MOTHERS BORN IN	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Ireland.	Germany.
1. North Atlantic Coast region.....	88.62	89.89	89.05	89.96	86.35	88.58	90.73	105.57	80.80
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region.....	102.00	82.20	81.75	115.56	100.96	102.62	96.27	130.93	102.54
3. South Atlantic Coast region.....	64.16	81.98	68.88	35.56	33.18	50.70	68.92	20.62	67.80
4. Gulf Coast region.....	62.15	78.25	72.32	49.55	44.30	56.18	71.03	109.89	36.46
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus.....	97.09	101.70	98.90	92.20	89.17	97.10	96.59	107.46	93.41
6. Central Appalachian region.....	93.02	93.02	95.31	92.47	91.13	93.43	101.85	105.97	82.59
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes.....	81.94	81.95	73.66	89.27	77.24	81.76	95.94	98.60	73.76
8. Interior plateau.....	89.42	94.53	86.64	90.98	85.08	88.41	96.74	114.31	99.98
9. Southern Central Appalachian region.....	75.19	81.65	67.49	81.21	75.43	70.38	91.81	118.18	55.81
10. Ohio River belt.....	79.28	81.38	71.20	82.64	86.35	76.62	108.09	91.38	91.01
11. Southern Interior plateau.....	90.23	110.37	89.52	74.42	79.13	91.60	105.40	125.98	70.59
12. South Mississippi River belt.....	116.58	137.49	105.51	80.27	68.36	115.62	117.19	87.50	72.73
13. North Mississippi River belt.....	93.58	118.63	98.99	82.07	67.38	92.36	114.42	101.15	95.60
14. Southwest Central region.....	113.30	123.34	106.05	77.09	78.18	114.57	107.83	145.77	93.95
15. Central region, plains and prairies.....	74.04	81.87	68.37	71.99	56.31	70.77	99.25	71.91	61.19
16. Prairie region.....	92.12	97.68	85.81	90.35	95.34	91.62	116.12	93.75	93.82
17. Missouri River belt.....	102.56	106.97	100.15	112.86	84.63	98.38	134.15	87.45	108.08
18. Region of the Western plains.....	94.88	95.88	73.93	121.01	116.15	94.18	107.36	109.29	78.62
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest.....	81.74	83.60	79.62	.....	.....	81.26	104.28	92.37	74.66
20. Cordilleran region.....	114.26	131.17	91.14	83.99	81.08	115.04	104.82	167.73	111.66
21. Pacific Coast region.....	87.97	78.58	88.59	94.92	87.60	88.00	80.25	107.06	71.82

This table should be compared with the corresponding table No. 63, page lxiv, in volume XII, of the Tenth Census Reports. It will be seen that in 1890 the greatest proportion of deaths from this disease occurred in the South Mississippi River belt, in the Southwest Central region, and in the Cordilleran region, and that the proportion was uniformly much greater among the children of mothers born in Ireland than among the children of mothers born in Germany.

The geographical distribution of deaths from pneumonia in the several grand groups, indicated in the table above, is shown in map No. 26.

The geographical distribution of deaths from pneumonia, by state groups, per 1,000 deaths from known causes in each group, is shown in map No. 27.

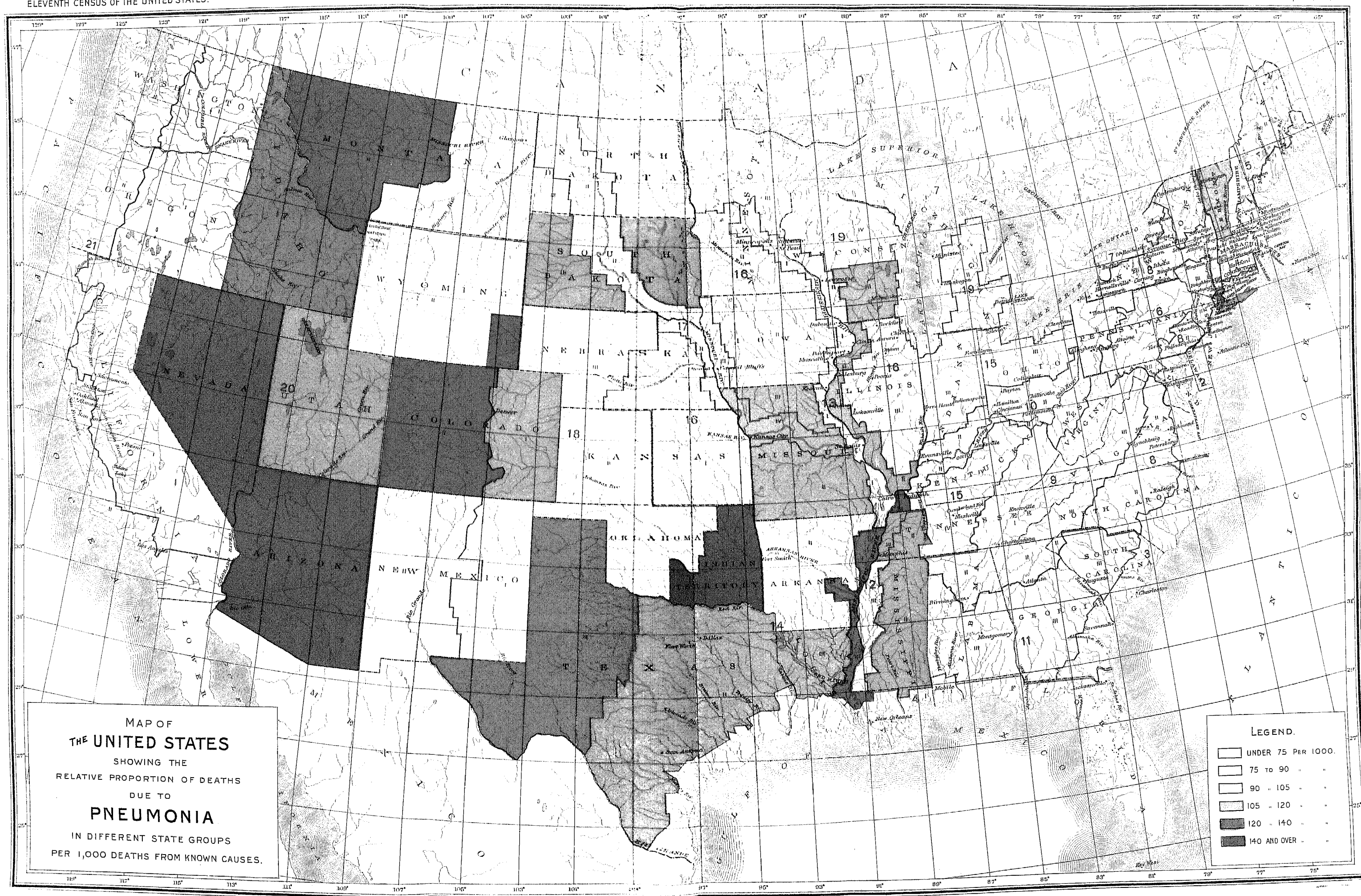
DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the digestive system in the United States during the census year was 39,466, of which 20,979 were of males and 18,487 of females, giving a ratio of 46.91 per 1,000 of all deaths from known causes.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this class of diseases was, males, 9,204; females, 8,790; total, 17,994, being 44.51 per 1,000 of all deaths from known causes, and 91.53 per 100,000 of population at the end of the year.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the digestive system during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of color and sex:

AREA.	AGGREGATE.			WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area.....	91.53	93.90	89.17	89.40	91.47	87.33	133.31	142.17	124.72
Cities.....	97.68	101.06	93.75	95.15	98.85	91.50	138.41	147.66	129.53
States.....	85.97	86.24	85.70	85.63	85.76	85.51	100.33	107.37	93.67
Cities.....	95.14	97.51	92.88	94.75	97.00	92.60	109.50	117.04	102.75
Rural.....	71.96	69.60	74.37	71.83	69.28	74.43	79.13	86.97	70.70
Cities in nonregistration states.....	100.02	105.36	94.59	95.56	100.61	90.38	146.45	155.80	137.30



The preceding table shows that in the registration area the death rate from this class of diseases was a little higher among males (93.90) than among females (89.17); that it was decidedly higher among the colored (133.31) than it was among the whites (89.40); that in the registration states it was higher in the cities (95.14) than it was in the rural districts (71.96); and it was the highest of all among the colored males in the cities in the nonregistration states (155.80), and lowest among the white males in the rural districts in the registration states (69.28).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the digestive system during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and parental nativity:

AREA.	Aggre- gate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	47.18	47.26	45.68	49.03	42.67	46.07	36.30	59.89	46.29	46.88	45.65
Cities	47.03	47.10	45.82	48.55	41.42	44.02	35.41	60.67	46.33	46.74	45.90
States	44.64	44.89	42.81	47.14	40.84	45.47	34.49	56.69	37.00	37.58	36.40
Cities	43.21	43.53	41.73	45.50	37.52	42.34	33.05	57.30	34.97	34.64	35.31
Rural	47.82	47.87	45.22	50.68	46.90	40.23	42.65	54.14	45.45	49.47	41.06
Cities in nonregistration states	51.00	51.19	50.35	52.19	45.70	49.09	44.36	65.02	49.60	50.24	49.10

This table indicates that the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the digestive system to the total number of deaths from known causes in the registration area was nearly the same among the whites (47.26) as among the colored (46.29), and among the males (white, 45.68; colored, 46.88) as among the females (white, 49.03; colored, 45.65). In the registration states it was a little greater in the rural districts (47.82) than in the cities (43.21), and was greatest of all among the foreign born whites in the cities in the nonregistration states (65.02).

The following table shows, for the registration area, the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the digestive system in each of three age groups per 1,000 of all deaths from known causes occurring in those age groups, and also for the United States, with distinction of white, colored, Chinese, and Indians:

AREA AND RACE.	Under 15 years.	15 to 45 years.	45 years and over.
Registration area	31.94	40.03	57.55
United States:			
White	38.80	45.54	59.16
Colored	54.02	30.87	44.40
Chinese	61.54	38.84	38.96
Indians	30.51	28.65	57.07

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the digestive system during the census year at all ages and in each of six age groups per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of sex:

AREAS.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Registration area	91.53	789.33	240.85	20.58	48.00	152.57	359.41
Males	93.90	872.26	263.15	22.20	45.02	163.89	367.31
Females	83.17	704.14	218.09	19.76	50.95	141.35	352.36
Cities	97.68	864.80	267.03	21.28	51.83	175.68	412.18
Males	101.66	953.32	291.67	22.45	49.57	192.68	410.22
Females	93.75	774.03	241.93	20.11	54.05	158.79	389.27
States	85.97	658.73	199.80	21.06	44.58	141.52	335.07
Males	86.24	734.50	223.20	22.53	40.22	143.45	336.02
Females	85.70	580.91	176.01	19.56	48.80	139.66	334.20
Cities	95.14	750.41	232.34	21.73	50.63	178.04	400.52
Males	97.51	834.08	261.44	23.28	47.11	184.62	426.67
Females	92.88	664.77	202.92	20.19	53.94	171.80	379.98
Rural	71.97	487.87	144.01	20.05	34.02	96.25	287.22
Males	69.60	549.81	158.18	21.44	28.67	93.42	277.92
Females	74.37	423.85	129.43	18.61	39.47	99.02	296.58
Cities in nonregistration states	100.02	964.86	297.00	20.88	52.93	173.23	425.56
Males	105.36	1,057.45	317.63	21.72	51.74	200.02	455.06
Females	94.59	869.77	275.87	20.04	54.15	144.63	400.34
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	101.07	913.81	274.34	21.04	54.22	187.34	443.29
Males	105.49	1,003.47	300.75	22.91	51.77	203.98	486.99
Females	96.65	821.98	247.44	19.17	56.67	179.48	407.47
Metropolitan district	101.63	834.29	248.85	25.34	56.47	212.19	447.83
Males	108.82	948.98	291.62	26.23	53.85	213.68	480.82
Females	100.54	716.38	205.43	24.44	58.99	210.71	420.28

This table shows that the death rate from diseases of this group was highest of all in infants under 1 year of age; that it was comparatively low in those from 5 to 45 years of age, after which it steadily increased with advancing age.

In infants under 1 year of age it was higher among males (872.26) than among females (704.14), and in the registration states it was higher in the cities (750.41) than it was in the rural districts (487.87). It was highest of all among males in the cities in the nonregistration states (1,057.45), and lowest of all among females in the rural districts of the registration states (423.85).

In those from 45 to 65 years of age it was greater in males (163.89) than it was in females (141.35), and in the registration states it was much higher in the cities (178.04) than it was in the rural districts (96.25). It was highest of all among males in the metropolitan district (213.68), and lowest among males in the rural districts of the registration states (93.42).

In those 65 years of age and over it was a little higher among males (367.31) than it was among females (352.36), and in the registration states it was higher in the cities (400.52) than it was in the rural districts (287.22). It was highest of all among males in the cities of 100,000 population and upward (486.99), and lowest among males in the rural districts of the registration states (277.92).

The following table shows the death rates from diseases of the digestive system in the registration area during the census year in each of four age groups, with distinction of conjugal condition and of sex:

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	AGE PERIODS.							
	15 years and over.		15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.		65 years and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	43.71	39.62	34.87	31.27	169.03	119.15	365.10	318.81
Married	96.80	88.78	46.23	60.82	138.94	129.98	324.26	329.30
Widowed	258.99	189.23	85.10	72.43	232.78	147.74	398.53	335.35

This table shows that among persons 15 years of age and over the death rate from this class of diseases was higher among the married (males, 96.80; females, 88.78) than among the single (males, 43.71; females, 39.62), the excess occurring chiefly in the age group 15 to 45 years.

Above 45 years of age the death rate from this class of diseases among males was higher among the single than among the married. In each age group and in each sex the death rates were highest of all among the widowed.

The following table shows the death rates from diseases of the digestive system per 100,000 of population in the registration states during the census year, with distinction of conjugal condition, sex, color, and general nativity:

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	COLOR AND NATIVITY.									
	Aggregate.									
	White.									
	Total.		Native born.				Foreign born.		Colored.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	66.65	58.73	65.53	57.83	68.22	58.56	46.48	50.52	112.79	96.36
Married	95.01	88.57	95.12	88.84	77.55	75.06	118.53	109.99	89.79	75.93
Widowed	264.35	213.70	266.47	217.18	212.66	169.67	334.78	241.22	171.23	109.76

The great difference shown in this table between the death rates of the single, married, and widowed, and between those of the native and foreign born whites of the different classes, are mainly due to differences in the age distribution of the classes of population.

DISEASES OF THE STOMACH.

The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the stomach in the United States during the census year was 8,080, of which 4,010 were of males and 4,070 of females.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the stomach was, males, 1,713; females, 1,852; total, 3,565, giving a death rate of 18.15 per 100,000 of population.

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from diseases of the stomach during the census year per 100,000 of population with distinction of sex, and of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	17.90	19.09	16.08	16.67	18.04	14.64	19.11	20.10	17.55
Connecticut	17.96	19.33	16.98	15.42	13.13	17.03	20.44	25.31	16.92
Delaware	15.43	13.02	16.81	11.69	12.98	10.96	19.30	13.06	22.94
District of Columbia.....	23.87	23.87	-----	20.99	20.99	-----	26.49	26.49	-----
Massachusetts.....	14.16	13.82	15.26	13.05	12.91	13.51	15.20	14.07	16.98
New Hampshire.....	19.65	19.91	19.55	13.40	13.43	13.39	25.79	25.69	25.84
New Jersey.....	20.62	23.04	16.29	18.73	21.90	14.58	22.51	25.87	18.03
New York.....	18.57	20.16	16.01	18.31	19.89	15.84	18.84	20.42	16.19
Rhode Island.....	19.68	20.99	17.88	16.07	19.82	11.09	23.10	22.08	24.56
Vermont.....	12.33	14.14	12.17	8.86	14.76	8.35	15.94	13.56	16.18

The preceding table indicates that the death rate from diseases of the stomach was higher among females (19.11) than it was among males (16.67), and that it was higher in the cities (19.09) than it was in the rural districts (16.08). It was highest in the District of Columbia (23.87) and in New Jersey (20.62), and lowest in Vermont (12.33) and in Massachusetts (14.16).

The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the stomach, at certain ages and groups of ages per 1,000 deaths at all ages from these diseases, in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total under 5 years..	273.02	226.96	248.57	196.23	35 to 40 years.....	38.24	55.93	32.40	52.33
Under 1 year.....	153.08	112.59	132.49	91.96	40 to 45 years.....	41.08	44.82	43.91	38.86
1 year.....	57.37	38.37	54.22	45.40	45 to 50 years.....	56.66	45.18	45.44	46.17
2 years.....	32.22	34.06	29.78	28.09	50 to 55 years.....	65.16	40.25	49.26	52.33
3 years.....	19.12	27.25	17.18	18.08	55 to 60 years.....	58.78	52.71	54.98	54.64
4 years.....	10.62	14.70	14.89	12.70	60 to 65 years.....	70.82	48.05	84.77	57.71
5 to 10 years.....	43.56	44.10	37.42	39.63	65 to 70 years.....	69.05	64.90	85.91	66.18
10 to 15 years.....	22.66	20.44	23.20	18.08	70 to 75 years.....	63.39	60.95	80.95	72.72
15 to 20 years.....	16.29	39.44	22.91	41.94	75 to 80 years.....	44.26	49.84	62.24	55.79
20 to 25 years.....	31.87	54.50	29.40	49.25	80 to 85 years.....	26.56	26.17	30.16	33.47
25 to 30 years.....	30.81	53.42	22.91	50.79	85 to 90 years.....	6.73	14.70	11.45	18.08
30 to 35 years.....	36.47	47.33	31.31	49.63	90 to 95 years.....	4.25	3.50	2.29	3.85
					95 years and over.....	0.35	0.72	0.38	2.31

This table indicates that in males about one-fourth of all the deaths reported as due to diseases of the stomach occurred in children under 5 years of age, and that the proportion in persons from 40 to 70 years of age increased with advancing age. Between the ages of 15 and 40 years a larger proportion of deaths due to this disease occurred in females than was the case for males.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the stomach during the census year in each of four age groups per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of sex:

AREAS.	UNDER 5 YEARS.			5 TO 15 YEARS.			15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area.....	39.48	41.31	37.61	3.48	2.99	3.97	8.27	6.98	9.54	48.07	48.03	48.09
Cities.....	44.25	47.25	41.20	3.83	3.10	4.55	8.73	7.68	9.77	51.21	51.62	50.83
States.....	33.08	34.43	31.72	3.10	2.69	3.64	8.04	6.46	9.58	47.54	45.67	49.31
Cities.....	39.66	43.26	36.02	3.70	2.72	4.67	8.89	7.65	10.05	53.19	50.55	55.59
Rural.....	21.81	19.43	24.27	3.37	2.65	2.07	6.57	4.46	8.71	41.40	40.58	42.29
Cities in nonregistration states.....	48.23	50.68	45.70	3.94	3.42	4.45	8.59	7.71	9.49	49.13	52.69	45.55
Cities of 100,000 population and over.....	48.51	51.99	44.96	3.31	2.71	3.90	9.27	8.18	10.36	53.83	53.15	54.59
Metropolitan district.....	55.82	66.27	45.28	3.37	2.24	4.50	10.06	9.63	11.06	61.43	56.60	66.69

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from diseases of the stomach was highest in those 45 years of age and over (48.07) and in those under 5 years of age (39.48), and least in those from 5 to 15 years of age (3.48). In those from 15 to 45 years of age it was 8.27. In children under 5 years of age it was somewhat higher among males (41.31) than among females (37.61), and in the registration states it was decidedly higher in the cities (39.66) than in the rural districts (21.81). It was highest of all in the metropolitan district (55.82).

In those 45 years of age and over the death rate of males was 48.03, and was about the same as that of females (48.09), and was higher in the cities of the registration states (53.19) than in the rural districts of the same states (41.40). It was highest of all in the metropolitan district (61.43).

CAUSES OF DEATH.

417

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diseases of the stomach are indicated in the following table, showing the number of deaths in each of four age groups and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color, and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	UNDER 5 YEARS.		5 TO 15 YEARS.		15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	246	50.73	31	3.59	223	9.31	477	58.99
Colored	11	70.15	1	3.09	17	16.48	13	45.78
Birthplaces of mothers (white):								
United States.....	98	39.67	12	2.94	54	7.04	123	41.93
England and Wales.....	8	46.87			12	10.38	28	59.71
Ireland	20	43.92	11	7.30	102	16.44	184	90.89
Scotland	3	55.19	1	9.38	1	2.65	12	83.52
France	1	50.08			1	5.23	5	64.72
Germany.....	59	73.54	4	2.48	23	4.19	82	45.30
Canada	3	40.38	1	7.45	5	12.57	1	12.60
Scandinavia	1	15.06	1	12.97	2	6.11	5	87.75
Hungary.....	3	92.28					1	58.55
Italy.....	15	99.77			1	2.00	4	43.19

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from diseases of the stomach in children under 5 years of age was higher among the colored (70.15) than among the whites (50.73), and the same was the case in the age group from 15 to 45 (colored, 16.48; white, 9.31); but among those 45 years of age and over the death rate was higher among the whites (58.99) than among the colored (45.78). Among white children under 5 years of age the death rate from these diseases was highest among the children of mothers born in Germany (73.54).

OBSTRUCTION OF THE BOWELS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to obstruction of the bowels in the United States during the census year was 2,203, of which 1,269 were of males and 934 of females.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this cause was, males, 585; females, 540; total, 1,125, giving a death rate from this cause of 5.72 per 100,000 of population.

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from obstruction of the bowels during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of sex, and of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	5.18	5.70	4.40	5.52	6.17	4.56	4.86	5.25	4.25
Connecticut	6.16	6.12	6.19	7.31	5.91	8.29	5.04	6.33	4.12
Delaware	5.34	8.14	3.74	2.34	8.25	1.83	8.44	13.06	5.74
District of Columbia.....	8.25	8.25		10.95	10.95		5.79	5.79	
Massachusetts.....	4.91	5.25	3.82	5.15	5.79	3.09	4.69	4.74	4.53
New Hampshire.....	2.12	1.81	2.26	1.01	1.92	1.49	2.63	1.71	3.04
New Jersey.....	6.44	6.35	6.55	6.80	6.42	7.29	6.08	6.29	5.80
New York	4.92	5.69	3.66	5.44	6.39	3.96	4.40	5.03	3.36
Rhode Island.....	6.08	4.00	8.94	4.76	2.09	8.32	7.32	5.76	9.55
Vermont.....	4.51	10.60	3.95	2.95	7.38	2.57	6.13	13.56	5.39

This table indicates that the death rate from obstruction of the bowels was a little higher among males (5.52) than it was among females (4.86); and that it was higher in the cities (5.70) than it was in the rural districts (4.40), this being the case for both males and females. The death rate from this cause was highest in the District of Columbia (8.25), and lowest in New Hampshire (2.12).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from obstruction of the bowels during the census year in each of four age groups per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of sex:

AREAS.	UNDER 15 YEARS.			15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 TO 65 YEARS.			65 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area.....	5.44	6.90	3.96	3.29	3.65	2.93	9.08	7.87	10.28	24.73	20.73	28.30
Cities.....	5.85	7.31	4.39	3.69	4.21	3.17	10.12	8.83	11.40	31.19	24.94	36.30
States.....	4.57	6.30	2.81	2.84	2.96	2.73	7.98	7.20	8.66	22.07	19.65	24.27
Cities.....	4.91	6.80	3.02	3.42	3.74	3.11	9.13	8.70	9.53	30.52	26.02	34.05
Rural.....	4.03	5.53	2.48	1.84	1.64	2.04	6.55	5.52	7.56	15.89	15.56	16.23
Cities in nonregistration states.....	6.07	7.75	5.59	3.93	4.62	3.23	11.14	8.96	13.43	31.96	23.75	38.98
Cities of 100,000 population and upward.....	6.13	7.90	4.35	3.81	4.30	3.31	10.54	8.22	12.90	33.99	25.67	40.81
Metropolitan district.....	6.08	9.09	3.05	3.58	4.17	3.02	10.38	9.73	11.02	31.84	22.57	39.58

This table indicates that the death rates from obstruction of the bowels were lowest in persons from 15 to 45 years of age, and highest in those 65 years of age and over. In those under 45 years of age the death rate was higher among males than among females, while in those 45 years of age and over it was higher among females than among males. The highest death rate of all occurred in females 65 years of age and over in cities of 100,000 population and upward (40.81), and the lowest in males from 15 to 45 years of age in the rural districts of the registration states (1.64).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from obstruction of the bowels are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of certain age groups, and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color, and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	UNDER 15 YEARS.		15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 TO 65 YEARS.		65 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White.....	77	5.71	88	3.08	70	10.72	53	34.06
Colored.....	4	8.32	5	4.85	2	8.61	.....	.....
Birthplaces of mothers (white):								
United States.....	40	6.10	26	3.39	23	10.25	18	26.10
Ireland.....	12	5.54	19	3.06	16	9.40	14	43.39
Germany.....	12	4.97	21	3.83	15	10.06	11	34.55
Italy.....	2	6.28	4	7.99	3	36.10	.....	.....

The number of deaths among the colored from obstruction of the bowels in the different age groups was so small that the difference in the death rates between the colored and the white has no significance. Among the whites also, the differences in the death rates are not sufficiently great to indicate any special liability to or exemption from this cause of death in the different races.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to obstruction of the bowels, at certain ages and groups of ages, per 1,000 deaths at all ages from this cause, in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total under 5 years..	247.67	210.83	194.34	166.67	35 to 40 years.....	39.95	58.03	41.18	67.00
Under 1 year.....	190.41	150.87	135.14	100.82	40 to 45 years.....	41.28	52.22	40.33	28.81
1 year.....	14.65	21.28	21.88	28.81	45 to 50 years.....	51.93	59.90	36.04	57.61
2 years.....	18.64	15.47	15.44	20.58	50 to 55 years.....	41.28	50.96	45.05	51.44
3 years.....	10.65	19.34	9.01	8.23	55 to 60 years.....	51.93	56.09	50.19	53.50
4 years.....	13.32	3.87	12.87	8.23	60 to 65 years.....	61.25	65.76	70.79	90.53
5 to 10 years.....	54.59	46.42	52.77	50.67	65 to 70 years.....	55.93	75.44	61.78	67.90
10 to 15 years.....	62.58	42.55	72.07	45.27	70 to 75 years.....	34.62	46.42	47.02	55.56
15 to 20 years.....	54.59	29.01	55.34	53.50	75 to 80 years.....	33.20	44.49	39.90	32.02
20 to 25 years.....	45.27	34.82	63.06	28.81	80 to 85 years.....	13.32	10.34	12.87	39.00
25 to 30 years.....	59.92	42.55	46.23	30.09	85 to 90 years.....	6.60	11.61	9.01	10.20
30 to 35 years.....	42.61	44.49	52.77	47.33	90 to 95 years.....	1.33	.....	2.57	4.12
					95 years and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The proportions given in this table are so irregular, owing to the small number of cases on which they are based, as to have little or no significance, beyond indicating that much the largest proportion of deaths in any quinquennial age group occurred in children under 5 years of age.

HERNIA.

The total number of deaths reported as due to hernia in the United States during the census year was 1,482, of which 933 were males and 549 females.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to hernia was, males, 352; females, 299; total, 651, giving a death rate from this cause of 3.31 per 100,000 of population.

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from hernia during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of sex and of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	3.37	3.48	3.19	3.54	3.94	2.95	3.20	3.05	3.43
Connecticut	3.48	5.10	2.29	2.44	4.60	0.92	4.51	5.69	3.66
Delaware	2.37	3.20	1.87	1.17	.....	1.89	3.02	6.53	1.91
District of Columbia.....	5.64	5.64	.....	7.30	7.30	.....	4.14	4.14	.....
Massachusetts.....	2.86	2.51	4.01	2.67	2.41	3.47	3.04	2.60	4.53
New Hampshire.....	4.25	2.71	4.89	4.82	1.92	5.95	3.68	3.43	3.80
New Jersey.....	3.11	3.42	2.72	3.75	4.44	2.85	2.40	2.42	2.58
New York.....	3.33	3.48	3.10	3.63	4.24	2.67	3.05	2.75	3.54
Rhode Island.....	5.21	7.00	2.75	5.30	6.26	4.16	5.07	7.68	1.36
Vermont.....	4.21	7.07	3.95	4.72	7.38	4.40	3.68	6.78	3.37

This table indicates that the death rate from hernia was slightly higher among males (3.54) than it was among females (3.20), and also slightly higher in the cities (3.48) than it was in the rural districts (3.19), but the differences were so small in connection with the actual number of deaths from this cause as to have little or no significance. The highest death rates from hernia occurred in the District of Columbia (5.64) and in Rhode Island (5.21), and the lowest in Delaware (2.37) and in Massachusetts (2.86).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from hernia during the census year in each of four age groups per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of sex:

AREAS.	UNDER 15 YEARS.			15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 TO 65 YEARS.			65 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area.....	1.22	1.91	0.53	1.11	1.35	0.87	8.70	8.22	9.17	25.55	27.72	23.62
Cities	1.29	2.03	0.54	1.11	1.47	0.75	9.92	10.01	9.84	30.98	31.91	27.78
States	1.27	2.06	0.48	0.92	0.95	0.89	8.56	8.13	8.98	22.71	23.71	21.81
Cities	1.46	2.43	0.49	0.82	0.98	0.66	10.86	11.66	10.10	28.90	31.22	27.24
Rural	0.99	1.50	0.46	1.10	0.91	1.30	5.72	3.84	7.56	18.13	18.90	17.35
Cities in nonregistration states.....	1.14	1.68	0.50	1.38	1.90	0.83	8.96	8.38	9.56	33.27	38.05	28.42
Cities of 100,000 population and over.....	1.31	2.20	0.41	1.25	1.57	0.92	11.56	11.17	11.95	37.50	43.56	32.52
Metropolitan district.....	1.52	3.03	.....	1.19	1.39	1.01	13.25	12.39	14.11	32.87	45.15	22.62

This table indicates that the death rate from hernia increased with advancing age, being comparatively low for persons under 45 years of age. Among those under 45 years of age the death rate was higher among males than among females, while in those from 45 to 65 years it was slightly higher among females than among males.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from hernia are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of certain age groups and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color, and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year.

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	UNDER 15 YEARS.		15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 TO 65 YEARS.		65 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	17	1.26	27	1.13	80	12.25	55	35.34
Colored	5	10.40	.....	.....	4	17.22	2	38.71
Birthplaces of mothers (white):								
United States.....	9	1.37	4	0.52	9	4.01	13	18.85
England and Wales.....	.....	.....	1	0.86	4	10.63	7	75.60
Ireland	2	0.92	9	1.45	30	17.63	14	43.39
Germany	1	0.41	10	1.82	29	19.44	14	43.98

The number of deaths contained in the above table is so small that no definite conclusion can be drawn therefrom, except that the death rate from hernia increased with advancing age. According to the ratios, however, the death rate from hernia was higher among the colored than among the whites, and among the whites it was higher among the children of Irish and German mothers than it was among the children of mothers born in the United States.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

Under the heading "Diseases of the liver" in the following remarks are included jaundice, inflammation and abscess of the liver, and other diseases of the liver.

The total number of deaths reported as due to these diseases in the United States during the census year was 9,460, of which 5,465 were of males and 3,995 were of females. In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to these diseases was, males, 2,756; females, 1,986; total, 4,742, giving a death rate of 24.13 per 100,000 of population.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

421

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the liver during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and parental nativity:

AREAS.	Aggre- gate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	24.13	24.12	27.93	20.32	16.68	19.31	11.99	44.59	24.29	31.92	16.90
Cities	26.01	26.04	31.08	21.05	16.78	20.01	12.73	47.35	25.55	33.93	17.51
States	23.17	23.34	25.01	21.71	16.68	19.51	12.12	42.59	15.80	19.66	12.16
Cities	26.48	26.71	29.50	24.04	16.91	20.79	13.24	47.17	17.90	23.41	12.97
Rural	18.12	18.25	18.43	18.07	16.41	18.53	9.12	28.20	10.96	11.75	10.19
Cities in nonregistration states	25.58	25.38	32.59	18.00	16.67	18.33	11.56	47.56	27.68	36.73	18.83
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	27.48	27.50	.....	.....	16.85	20.77	14.03	49.10	27.12	.....	.....
Metropolitan district, 6 years	31.83	32.06	36.32	27.90	18.29	23.63	14.82	55.16	19.02	24.56	13.68

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from diseases of the liver was about the same among the colored (24.29) as among the whites (24.12); that it was higher among males (white, 27.93; colored, 31.92) than among females (white, 20.32; colored, 16.90); and that for the whites it was much higher among the foreign born (44.59) than among the native born (16.68), which is in part due to the different age distribution in these two classes of population. In the registration states the death rate from these diseases (23.17) was a little lower than in the registration area as a whole (24.13), and was much higher in the cities (26.48) than in the rural districts (18.12). It was highest of all in the metropolitan district for the 6-year period (31.83), especially among the foreign born (55.16). In the rural districts of the registration states the death rate from these diseases for males (18.43) was about the same as for females (18.07).

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from diseases of the liver during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of sex and of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	23.17	26.48	18.12	24.89	29.34	18.31	21.49	23.74	17.04
Connecticut	25.19	26.75	24.09	25.98	32.18	21.63	24.42	21.51	26.52
Delaware	15.43	17.91	14.01	21.03	19.47	21.01	9.65	16.33	5.74
District of Columbia	24.31	24.31	.....	32.85	32.85	.....	16.50	16.50	.....
Massachusetts	20.14	20.18	20.03	19.49	19.55	19.20	20.76	20.76	20.76
New Hampshire	24.43	28.06	22.55	28.94	30.70	28.26	20.00	27.41	16.72
New Jersey	25.33	29.19	20.28	27.33	33.56	19.33	23.34	24.91	21.25
New York	23.98	28.77	16.23	26.27	32.06	17.22	21.71	25.60	15.21
Rhode Island	25.47	31.99	16.50	27.38	39.63	11.09	23.66	24.95	21.83
Vermont	14.44	14.14	14.47	12.40	22.15	11.55	16.55	6.78	17.53

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rates from diseases of the liver occurred in Rhode Island (25.47), in New Jersey (25.33), and in Connecticut (25.19); and the lowest in Vermont (14.44) and in Delaware (15.43). The death rate from these causes was decidedly higher in the cities (26.48) than it was in the rural districts (18.12).

In the rural districts the highest death rate occurred in Connecticut (24.09), and the lowest in Delaware (14.01). The death rate from this cause was higher among males than among females in every state except Massachusetts and Vermont. The number of deaths among the colored from this cause was so small in several of the registration states that the ratios derivable therefrom have no scientific value, but they were in each case lower among the colored than among the whites.

Of 3,384 deaths from diseases of the liver in the registration area during the census year, 974 were children of mothers born in the United States; 864, children of mothers born in Ireland; 577, children of mothers born in Germany; 143, children of mothers born in England and Wales; 100, children of mothers born in Canada; 49, children of mothers born in Scotland; 42, children of mothers born in Italy; 30 each, children of mothers born in France and in Scandinavia; 6, children of mothers born in Hungary; and 3, children of mothers born in Bohemia.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the liver among the whites during the census year per 100,000 of white population, with distinction of birthplaces of mothers:

AREAS.	United States.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Canada.	Scandinavia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
Registration area.....	14.04	20.48	32.48	24.04	36.59	27.15	14.86	12.31	18.75	7.37	29.99	22.20
Cities.....	14.37	22.52	36.12	25.73	41.43	28.30	15.85	12.55	21.50	7.64	33.35	22.88
States.....	15.33	20.32	32.56	24.11	31.25	28.70	16.02	10.57	15.87	6.43	29.52	16.23
Cities.....	17.39	23.02	36.95	26.38	36.79	31.01	17.94	10.42	18.95	7.09	33.39	16.14
Rural.....	13.65	14.74	18.80	18.61	17.84	18.75	12.98	10.94			9.95	16.74
Cities in nonregistration states.....	7.78	21.12	32.00	23.73	49.20	24.38	5.43	14.07	29.39	7.95	33.11	38.10
Cities of 100,000 population and upward.....	16.07	24.78	41.80	27.28	47.04	30.23	14.69	13.33	24.53	8.17	35.87	22.82

It will be seen from this table that among the whites the death rate from diseases of the liver was highest in the children of mothers born in France (36.59), in Ireland (32.48), and in Italy (29.99); and lowest in the children of mothers born in Bohemia (7.37), in Scandinavia (12.31), and in the United States (14.04). It was higher in the children of mothers born in Germany (27.15) than in those of mothers born in England and Wales (20.48). In the cities in the registration states it was highest among the children of mothers born in Ireland (36.95), being a little more than double that of the children of mothers born in the United States in the same cities (17.39).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the liver during the census year in each of five age groups per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of sex:

AREAS.	UNDER 5 YEARS.			UNDER 15 YEARS.			15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 TO 65 YEARS.			65 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area.....	23.61	28.46	18.65	9.23	11.19	7.25	12.07	14.52	9.61	67.17	80.66	53.81	122.09	133.09	112.11
Cities.....	25.80	31.17	20.34	10.12	12.41	7.83	13.61	16.56	10.71	89.31	99.77	60.98	143.51	167.29	124.08
States.....	20.04	24.32	15.68	7.95	9.42	6.46	10.87	11.76	10.00	53.67	65.38	54.17	113.57	117.88	109.69
Cities.....	22.70	27.75	17.60	9.04	10.88	7.20	13.41	14.49	12.40	79.46	91.32	68.24	142.28	159.57	128.70
Rural.....	15.48	18.50	12.37	6.24	7.18	5.27	6.43	7.19	5.65	35.14	33.86	36.40	92.58	91.16	94.01
Cities in nonregistration states.....	28.48	34.10	22.73	11.06	13.72	8.38	13.80	18.37	9.10	81.19	108.10	53.09	144.92	175.76	118.56
Cities of 100,000 population and upward.....	27.84	33.85	21.72	11.02	13.07	8.35	14.69	17.94	11.44	88.09	109.67	66.21	156.29	192.93	126.26
Metropolitan district.....	23.37	27.93	18.78	9.72	11.71	7.72	16.00	18.64	14.64	103.56	115.02	92.13	159.20	185.11	137.58

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from diseases of the liver increased steadily with advancing age after the age of 15, being nearly twice as high in those 65 years of age and over (122.09) as it was in those from 45 to 65 years of age (67.17), and more than five times as high in this last group as in those from 15 to 45 years of age (12.07). In each group it was higher among males than among females, except in the rural districts of the registration states, for those 45 years of age and over, in whom it was a little higher among females than among males. In each age group it was higher among the residents of the cities than among those of the rural districts.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diseases of the liver are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of five age groups and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	UNDER 5 YEARS.		UNDER 15 YEARS.		15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 TO 65 YEARS.		65 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	129	26.60	146	10.83	368	15.37	583	89.29	233	149.72
Colored	6	38.26	7	14.56	13	12.60	10	43.04	5	96.77
Birthplaces of mothers (white):										
United States	69	27.93	79	12.05	65	8.48	98	43.68	84	121.78
England and Wales	3	17.58	4	7.73	19	16.43	26	69.08	7	75.60
Ireland	13	19.67	15	6.92	144	23.21	234	137.50	67	207.64
Scotland					7	18.58	10	85.95	4	146.31
Germany	25	31.16	27	11.10	81	14.77	167	111.95	48	150.77
Italy	8	53.21	9	28.26	8	15.98	13	156.44	2	210.08

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from diseases of the liver in children under 15 years of age was highest in children of mothers born in Italy (28.26), and lowest in children of mothers born in Ireland (6.92). In those from 45 to 65 years of age it was more than twice as high among the whites (89.29) as among the colored (43.04); and among the whites it was highest in the children of mothers born in Italy (156.44), in Ireland (137.50), and in Germany (111.95); and lowest in the children of mothers born in the United States (43.68) and in England and Wales (69.08). In the age group 65 years and over it was higher among the whites (149.72) than among the colored (96.77), and among the whites it was highest in the children of mothers born in Italy (210.08) and in Ireland (207.64); and lowest in the children of mothers born in England and Wales (75.60) and in the children of mothers born in the United States (121.78).

For further details with regard to the death rates from diseases of the liver in large cities, see Part II of this report, page 125.

The following table shows, for the United States and for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the liver during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and parental nativity:

AREAS.	Aggre- gate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
The United States	11.72	12.37	13.45	11.15	10.12	11.82	6.16	21.35	7.21	8.29	6.08
Registration area	12.44	12.75	13.95	11.40	8.86	11.32	5.64	23.23	8.44	10.53	6.19
Cities	12.53	12.89	14.41	11.17	8.22	10.63	5.40	24.02	8.55	10.74	6.20
States	12.03	12.24	12.49	11.97	8.84	11.37	5.59	21.66	5.83	6.88	4.72
Cities	12.03	12.27	12.69	11.82	7.61	10.46	5.38	22.68	5.72	6.93	4.45
Rural	12.04	12.16	12.03	12.30	11.09	12.29	6.60	17.49	6.29	6.67	5.88
Cities in nonregistration states	13.04	13.60	16.31	10.40	8.90	11.09	5.79	25.73	9.39	11.84	6.73
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	12.77	13.06			7.82	9.56	5.87	24.46	8.84		
Metropolitan district, 6 years	12.77	12.88	13.61	12.05	6.81	8.67	5.58	25.49	7.05	8.42	5.50

This table indicates that the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the liver to all deaths from known causes was but little less in the United States (11.72) than it was in the registration area (12.44); that in the United States as a whole it was greater among the whites (12.37) than among the colored (7.21), and greater among males (white, 13.45; colored, 8.29) than among females (white, 11.15; colored, 6.08). Among the whites it was much greater among the foreign born (21.35) than among native born (10.12), owing largely to the greater proportion of persons of higher ages among the foreign born. Among the native born it was greater among those of whom both parents were native born (11.82) than among those one or both of whose parents were foreign born (6.16).

In the registration states the ratio was about the same in the cities (12.03) as in the rural districts (12.04), although, as has been shown above, the true death rate from this cause was decidedly greater in the cities than in the rural districts.

The following table shows, for the United States and for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the liver among the whites during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of birthplaces of mothers:

AREAS.	United States.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Canada.	Scandinavia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
The United States.....	11.30	13.45	15.05	13.08	23.52	14.75	9.11	10.29	7.89	7.06	11.49	11.39
Registration area.....	10.29	12.45	15.43	14.88	22.51	15.94	9.23	7.89	8.39	2.74	11.81	11.38
Cities.....	9.21	12.98	15.79	15.13	24.41	10.02	8.69	7.77	8.96	2.78	11.89	11.11
States.....	10.63	12.05	15.00	14.14	18.52	16.02	9.77	6.18	7.10	2.14	11.11	9.41
Cities.....	9.53	12.60	15.33	14.23	20.13	16.16	9.37	5.46	7.72	2.22	11.14	8.77
Rural.....	12.11	10.58	13.23	13.85	13.22	15.11	10.78	8.79			10.53	15.53
Cities in nonregistration states.....	7.91	14.29	10.07	10.35	33.24	15.77	3.94	10.01	13.16	3.18	19.11	14.94
Cities of 100,000 population and upward..	8.52	13.81	16.25	14.41	25.77	16.24	7.01	7.64	10.70	2.85	12.23	10.54

The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the liver, at certain ages and groups of ages, per 1,000 deaths at all ages from these causes in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total under 5 years....	188.45	183.20	134.65	129.76	35 to 40 years.....	47.60	49.57	66.12	52.41
Under 1 year.....	132.84	114.45	104.73	94.99	40 to 45 years.....	65.77	52.41	73.33	62.74
1 year.....	21.42	25.21	12.01	13.80	45 to 50 years.....	78.10	62.04	82.75	78.86
2 years.....	15.79	15.58	9.05	8.06	50 to 55 years.....	57.55	81.87	90.60	84.65
3 years.....	9.74	13.60	5.91	8.82	55 to 60 years.....	79.62	69.41	84.96	83.40
4 years.....	8.65	14.45	2.96	4.03	60 to 65 years.....	91.74	78.19	105.28	91.96
5 to 10 years.....	23.80	21.53	15.33	19.15	65 to 70 years.....	75.51	83.90	84.96	91.21
10 to 15 years.....	15.58	15.30	15.70	19.15	70 to 75 years.....	57.55	67.14	62.62	75.08
15 to 20 years.....	16.23	17.56	19.21	18.14	75 to 80 years.....	40.68	50.90	40.45	47.37
20 to 25 years.....	29.21	37.68	26.78	26.40	80 to 85 years.....	18.39	29.46	16.81	22.42
25 to 30 years.....	42.19	38.24	32.14	44.60	85 to 90 years.....	5.84	13.63	5.36	8.31
30 to 35 years.....	42.62	46.18	41.00	43.08	90 to 95 years.....	1.08	2.55	1.48	2.27
					95 years and over.....	0.87	0.57	0.37	

425

AGE.	MALES.								FEMALES.							
	RATE.								RATE.							
	140	120	100	80	60	40	20		20	40	60	80	100	120	140	
85+																
80-85																
75-80																
70-75																
65-70																
60-65																
55-60																
50-55																
45-50																
40-45																
35-40																
30-35																
25-30																
20-25																
15-20																
10-15																
5-10																
4-5																
3-4																
2-3																
1-2																
0-1																

[illegible]

The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the liver during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and color, of rural districts and cities, and of children of mothers born in Ireland and in Germany:

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.		White.	Colored.	MOTHERS BORN IN—	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			Ireland.	Germany.
1. North Atlantic Coast region.....	10.65	10.94	11.03	10.80	10.15	10.78	2.90	11.71	8.90
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region.....	11.00	10.17	8.38	12.03	10.64	11.73	4.27	16.27	15.58
3. South Atlantic Coast region.....	11.30	11.21	7.39	20.48	12.37	15.59	8.57	41.24	16.95
4. Gulf Coast region.....	16.69	17.60	12.09	22.10	14.20	19.55	12.43	32.97	10.42
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus.....	11.66	11.08	12.48	10.69	12.21	11.70	5.68	14.88	12.82
6. Central Appalachian region.....	9.46	9.38	9.21	10.36	9.75	9.53	6.61	9.95	9.98
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes.....	10.47	10.56	11.64	10.84	9.42	10.50	7.90	12.33	12.15
8. Interior plateau.....	10.92	11.51	8.89	13.94	8.90	11.71	5.23	14.99	16.10
9. Southern Central Appalachian region.....	19.72	9.63	9.87	12.94	5.24	10.72	6.21	22.73	10.15
10. Ohio River belt.....	11.09	11.21	9.04	16.04	8.97	11.43	7.44	16.20	16.39
11. Southern Interior plateau.....	8.20	8.64	7.95	7.75	2.73	10.45	6.36	7.87	11.76
12. South Mississippi River belt.....	9.23	8.93	4.46	28.98	15.90	16.08	4.88	12.50	36.36
13. North Mississippi River belt.....	14.62	15.13	11.71	10.52	11.13	14.97	8.58	19.37	14.65
14. Southwest Central region.....	18.43	10.89	16.43	27.38	11.95	20.39	10.00	26.24	27.10
15. Central region, plains and prairies.....	10.23	11.29	9.38	9.04	9.56	10.71	6.52	9.14	13.95
16. Prairie region.....	11.26	12.18	10.69	5.32	4.15	11.37	6.11	13.95	11.96
17. Missouri River belt.....	7.76	9.65	8.30	6.75	3.21	8.34	3.39	15.21	15.15
18. Region of the Western plains.....	6.88	6.19	6.05	11.30	5.66	6.91	5.96	16.39	6.29
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest.....	10.99	11.20	10.73	.....	.....	10.93	13.37	10.71	9.05
20. Cordilleran region.....	9.30	9.79	7.73	18.37	11.58	9.45	7.42	15.36	14.78
21. Pacific Coast region.....	15.65	13.66	8.01	20.47	16.97	15.61	16.23	25.94	20.92

It will be seen from this table that the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the liver to deaths from known causes was greatest for the rural districts in the Gulf Coast and Southwest Central regions; and least on the Western plains, the Southern Interior plateau, and in the South Mississippi River belt. In the cities it was greatest in the South Mississippi River belt and in the Southwest Central region, and least in the Prairie region and the Southern Interior plateau.

PERITONITIS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to peritonitis in the United States during the census year was 4,995, of whom 2,107 were males and 2,888 were females. In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was, males, 1,419; females 2,000; total, 3,419, giving a death rate from this cause of 17.39 per 100,000 of population.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from peritonitis during the census year in each of four age groups per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of sex:

AREAS.	UNDER 15 YEARS.			15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 TO 65 YEARS.			65 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area.....	11.27	12.30	10.23	18.34	12.80	23.75	20.41	18.53	22.28	36.86	36.21	37.44
Cities.....	11.41	12.63	10.19	19.45	13.64	25.18	22.63	20.41	24.84	41.58	42.16	41.11
States.....	12.82	13.90	11.72	17.47	13.19	21.62	20.53	18.76	22.23	34.80	34.21	35.32
Cities.....	14.10	15.64	12.55	19.30	14.98	23.37	24.98	22.73	27.11	40.81	42.49	39.50
Rural.....	10.81	11.22	10.38	14.28	10.19	18.44	15.01	13.93	16.07	30.40	28.90	31.90
Cities in nonregistration states.....	9.08	10.02	8.13	19.60	12.47	26.91	20.20	18.11	22.38	42.47	41.80	43.04
Cities of 100,000 population and upward.....	11.43	12.98	9.87	19.77	13.52	26.04	22.57	20.17	25.01	42.75	43.56	42.09
Metropolitan district.....	16.81	18.98	14.63	19.96	14.82	24.92	23.18	21.24	25.13	45.19	38.38	50.89

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rate from this disease increased with advance of years. In males this increase does not appear until after the age of 45, and it was about twice as high in males 65 years of age and over (36.21) as in males from 45 to 65 years of age (18.53). In the age group under 15 years it was higher for males (12.30) than for females (10.23); but for those above 15 it was higher for females than for males, the difference being greatest in the age period 15 to 45 (males, 12.89; females, 23.75). In the registration states the death rate from this disease was higher in the cities than in the rural districts for all groups of ages, and it was highest of all in the metropolitan district for those under 45 and over 65 years of age. The excessive mortality in females from 15 to 45 years of age is probably due to affections connected with pregnancy or to diseases of the internal genital organs. In males the greater part of deaths reported as due to this disease were probably due to appendicitis or to displacements or diseases of the intestines, and hernia.

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from peritonitis during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of sex and of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	17.53	19.40	14.68	15.30	17.16	12.57	19.71	21.54	16.82
Connecticut	16.08	19.01	13.99	14.07	18.39	11.05	18.05	19.61	16.92
Delaware	13.06	13.02	13.08	10.52	12.98	9.13	15.68	13.06	17.21
District of Columbia	10.85	10.85	.....	7.30	7.30	.....	14.07	14.07	.....
Massachusetts	18.04	19.42	13.55	16.55	17.98	11.96	19.46	20.76	15.10
New Hampshire	15.93	12.67	17.29	13.94	11.51	14.88	17.90	13.70	19.76
New Jersey	19.93	25.16	13.10	16.23	21.71	9.19	23.62	28.53	17.07
New York	17.84	19.05	15.88	15.75	16.53	14.55	19.89	21.48	17.25
Rhode Island	16.21	17.99	13.75	11.90	13.56	9.70	20.28	22.08	17.74
Vermont	11.43	21.20	10.52	10.63	36.91	8.35	12.26	6.78	12.81

This table shows that the death rate from peritonitis was higher among females (19.71) than among males (15.30), and that it was higher in the cities (19.40) than it was in the rural districts (14.68). It was highest of all in New Jersey (19.93), and lowest in the District of Columbia (10.85).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from peritonitis are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of certain age groups and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	UNDER 15 YEARS.		15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 TO 65 YEARS.		65 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	189	14.02	457	19.09	176	22.36	59	37.91
Colored	6	12.48	20	19.38	5	21.52	2	38.71
Birthplaces of mothers (white):								
United States	78	11.90	121	15.78	33	14.71	19	27.55
England and Wales	5	9.66	15	12.97	12	31.88	1	10.80
Ireland	30	13.84	129	20.79	50	29.38	9	27.87
Germany	30	12.44	94	17.14	32	21.45	15	47.12
Italy	10	31.40	10	19.97	2	24.07	1	105.04

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from peritonitis was about the same for the white and colored in each age group; that among the whites it was highest for the children of mothers born in Ireland for those under 65 years of age, and especially so for those between 15 and 45 years of age. For the children of mothers born in the United States it was below the average in each age group.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to peritonitis, at certain ages and groups of ages, per 1,000 deaths at all ages from this cause, in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total under 5 years.....	155.98	82.81	124.76	75.58	35 to 40 years.....	63.41	110.59	54.97	87.12
Under 1 year.....	85.28	41.93	64.53	37.09	40 to 45 years.....	59.04	59.75	56.88	65.08
1 year.....	34.99	15.72	22.94	14.35	45 to 50 years.....	56.85	45.07	48.28	52.48
2 years.....	14.58	12.58	12.91	10.85	50 to 55 years.....	52.48	35.12	43.50	37.09
3 years.....	11.66	7.34	10.99	7.00	55 to 60 years.....	43.00	34.59	42.54	33.94
4 years.....	9.48	5.24	13.38	6.30	60 to 65 years.....	44.46	34.07	48.28	29.74
5 to 10 years.....	56.12	30.92	64.53	37.44	65 to 70 years.....	39.30	24.11	35.85	29.74
10 to 15 years.....	64.87	31.45	73.61	47.59	70 to 75 years.....	42.27	20.06	32.50	22.30
15 to 20 years.....	88.19	72.85	92.26	77.68	75 to 80 years.....	26.97	16.77	23.42	12.95
20 to 25 years.....	70.70	131.55	80.52	123.86	80 to 85 years.....	21.87	12.05	13.38	9.80
25 to 30 years.....	64.87	135.74	87.09	133.31	85 to 90 years.....	2.92	3.14	4.30	5.25
30 to 35 years.....	43.73	115.31	65.97	117.91	90 to 95 years.....	2.19	1.57	1.43	1.05
					95 years and over.....	0.73	1.57		

It will be seen from this table that in 1890 the greatest proportion of deaths due to peritonitis occurred in males in children under 5 years of age, and in females from 20 to 35 years of age. Between the ages of 35 and 50 it was greater among females than among males, and over 50 years of age the reverse is the case.

The average age at death of those reported as dying of peritonitis during the census year 1890 was 32.71 years. In the registration states it was 33.67 years.

The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to peritonitis during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and of rural districts and cities:

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region.....	7.94	4.74	8.72	7.28	9.95
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region.....	6.97	5.53	8.93	5.51	8.56
3. South Atlantic Coast region.....	2.12	0.83	1.48	3.23	6.19
4. Gulf Coast region.....	3.51	2.49	2.05	4.29	5.58
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus.....	9.28	7.15	9.43	11.48	10.99
6. Central Appalachian region.....	5.78	3.93	5.53	7.36	13.11
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes.....	8.00	6.98	8.89	6.36	11.99
8. Interior plateau.....	6.99	4.91	5.81	5.84	11.47
9. Southern Central Appalachian region.....	2.76	1.66	2.85	4.91	9.43
10. Ohio River belt.....	5.11	2.80	3.90	7.22	9.82
11. Southern Interior plateau.....	2.55	1.77	3.11	3.10	8.19
12. South Mississippi River belt.....	2.89	2.09	2.58	4.46	9.54
13. North Mississippi River belt.....	5.00	3.20	4.79	6.55	9.93
14. Southwest Central region.....	3.52	2.51	4.12	4.32	14.12
15. Central region, plains and prairies.....	4.51	3.51	4.21	6.02	13.41
16. Prairie region.....	4.86	3.84	5.85	5.31	9.33
17. Missouri River belt.....	6.41	3.07	5.79	7.64	14.46
18. Region of the Western plains.....	6.89	4.12	5.10	9.31	18.80
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest.....	5.52	4.60	6.58		
20. Cordilleran region.....	4.68	3.02	6.76	2.62	19.31
21. Pacific Coast region.....	8.95	2.06	6.59	9.81	17.52

It will be seen from this table that in the rural districts the proportion of deaths due to peritonitis among males was greatest in the region of the Northeastern hills (7.15), of the Great Northern Lakes (6.98), and of the Middle Atlantic Coast region (5.53); and was least in the South Atlantic Coast region (0.83) and in the Southern Central Appalachian region (1.66). Among females in the rural districts it was greatest among the Northeastern hills (9.43), the Middle Atlantic Coast region (8.93), and the region of the Great Northern Lakes (8.89).

DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM AND MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation in the United States during the census year was 23,652, of which 15,447 were of males and 8,205 of females, giving a ratio of 28.12 per 1,000 of all deaths from known causes.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this class of diseases was, males, 8,309; females, 5,594; total, 13,903, being 34.39 per 1,000 of all deaths from known causes, and 70.72 per 100,000 of population living at the end of the year.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of color and sex:

AREAS.	AGGREGATE.			WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area.....	70.72	84.77	56.75	69.97	83.66	56.33	85.45	106.84	64.73
Cities.....	74.02	87.11	62.29	73.77	85.64	62.03	88.34	111.16	66.45
States.....	80.10	95.11	65.42	79.84	94.92	65.09	91.14	103.59	79.37
Cities.....	94.37	107.07	82.27	94.03	106.07	81.97	106.80	122.61	92.77
Rural.....	58.30	77.44	38.84	58.37	77.70	38.72	54.78	63.47	45.45
Cities in nonregistration states.....	56.39	69.30	43.32	53.81	65.65	41.68	83.18	108.11	58.80

This table shows that in the registration area the death rate from this class of diseases was higher among males (white, 83.66; colored, 106.84) than among females (white, 56.33; colored, 64.73); that it was higher among the colored (85.45) than among the whites (69.97); and that in the registration states it was higher in the cities (94.37) than it was in the rural districts (58.30). It was highest of all among the colored males in the cities in the registration states (122.61), and lowest among the white females in the rural districts of the registration states (38.72).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and parental nativity:

AREAS.	Aggre- gate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area.....	36.45	36.99	41.78	31.62	28.76	36.90	20.48	59.08	29.67	35.23	23.09
Cities.....	35.93	36.51	39.70	32.91	26.33	34.36	20.98	60.70	29.57	35.18	23.55
States.....	41.59	41.86	47.38	35.88	32.88	38.99	22.54	66.77	33.61	36.25	30.84
Cities.....	42.86	43.20	45.89	40.28	20.85	37.46	23.55	71.67	34.13	36.29	31.88
Rural.....	38.75	38.90	50.72	26.37	37.28	40.82	16.84	46.47	31.47	36.10	26.39
Cities in nonregistration states.....	28.75	28.83	32.86	24.07	21.69	23.31	11.24	46.77	28.23	34.80	21.03

This table shows that the proportion of deaths due to diseases of this class to the total number of deaths from known causes in the registration area was greater among the whites (36.99) than among the colored (29.67); that it was greater among males (white, 41.78; colored, 35.23) than among females (white, 31.62; colored, 23.69); and that among the whites it was much greater among the foreign born (59.08) than it was among the natives (28.76), which is due to the differences in the age distribution of the two classes of population. In the registration states it was somewhat greater in the cities (42.86) than in the rural districts (38.75).

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows the death rates from diseases of the urinary system in the registration area during the census year in each of certain age groups, with distinction of conjugal condition and of sex:

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	AGE PERIODS.							
	15 years and over.		15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.		65 years and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	48.63	33.43	31.66	22.54	260.40	155.93	820.55	324.94
Married	123.72	71.65	43.34	48.71	156.89	107.21	631.34	257.68
Widowed	434.15	162.49	148.14	66.44	321.58	144.71	743.52	258.95

This table shows that the death rate from diseases of the urinary system in persons 15 years of age and over was higher among the married (males, 123.72; females, 71.65) than among the single (males, 48.63; females, 33.43). This excessive death rate among the married from these causes of disease occurred entirely in the age group from 15 to 45 years.

In persons 45 years of age and over the death rate from diseases of the urinary system was higher in the single than in the married. Among males it was highest of all among the widowed in persons under 65 years of age. In persons 65 years of age and over it was higher among the single than it was among the married or widowed for either sex.

The following table shows the death rates from diseases of the urinary system per 100,000 of population in the registration states during the census year, with distinction of conjugal condition, sex, color, and general nativity:

ORIGINAL CONDI- TION.	Aggregate.		COLOR AND NATIVITY.							
			White.						Colored.	
			Total.		Native born.		Foreign born.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	37.41	27.51	37.19	27.56	31.51	24.05	60.87	44.07	46.37	25.49
Married	138.20	81.71	137.58	80.98	125.28	65.58	151.67	105.45	167.05	116.01
Widowed	514.02	207.15	515.14	207.89	457.30	141.32	577.01	291.57	464.77	184.85

The great difference shown in this table between the death rates of the single, married, and widowed, and between those of the native and foreign born whites of the different classes, are mainly due to the differences in the age distribution of the corresponding classes of population.

For further details with reference to the death rates from diseases of the urinary system in large cities, see Part II of this report, page 131.

DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM AND MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION, EXCLUDING BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation, excluding Bright's disease, in the United States during the census year was 12,015, of which 8,173 were of males and 3,842 of females. In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to these diseases was, males, 4,321; females, 2,596; total, 6,917, giving a death rate of 35.18 per 100,000 of population.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from this group of diseases during the census year in each of five age groups per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of sex:

AREAS.	UNDER 5 YEARS.			UNDER 15 YEARS.			15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 TO 65 YEARS.			65 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area.....	28.75	33.01	24.40	14.20	15.87	12.51	18.21	18.31	18.12	67.10	84.07	50.29	269.91	428.99	127.93
Cities.....	32.27	37.45	26.99	16.36	18.31	14.40	20.85	21.02	20.68	82.22	102.04	62.15	303.73	477.85	161.49
States.....	31.70	36.49	26.84	14.80	16.07	12.91	20.38	19.28	21.45	67.70	83.60	52.40	274.82	430.53	133.02
Cities.....	41.03	48.15	33.82	19.84	22.45	17.23	27.14	25.67	28.52	97.91	120.18	76.84	344.83	526.40	202.25
Rural.....	15.71	16.65	14.75	6.92	7.78	6.04	8.59	8.56	8.02	30.26	39.15	21.51	223.64	369.08	77.22
Cities in nonregistration states.....	24.70	28.26	21.06	13.34	14.73	11.94	15.08	16.94	13.16	65.97	84.02	46.18	256.56	424.66	112.88
Cities of 100,000 population and upward.....	34.82	41.15	28.38	18.35	20.95	15.74	25.08	25.31	24.85	102.07	123.47	80.36	343.42	527.44	192.57
Metropolitan district.....	55.54	64.63	46.39	28.36	32.10	24.59	41.11	39.26	42.90	151.69	178.73	124.75	473.51	654.64	322.28

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rates from this group of diseases occurred in persons 45 years of age and over, the rates being, for persons from 15 to 45 years, 18.21; for those from 45 to 65 years, 67.10; and for those 65 years of age and over, 269.91. In the age group from 45 to 65 the death rate from these diseases was higher in males (84.07) than in females (50.29), and in the registration states it was more than three times as high in the cities (97.91) as in the rural districts (30.26). It was highest of all in the metropolitan district, being 151.69; or, for males, 178.73; and, for females, 124.75 per 100,000 of population of this age group. In those 65 years of age and over the death rate from these diseases was much higher in males (428.99) than in females (127.93), and in the registration states it was higher in the cities than in the rural districts; but the difference is not so marked as it is for the age group 45 to 65 years. In children under 5 years of age the death rate from these diseases was higher among males (33.01) than among females (24.40), and in the cities of the registration states (41.03) than in the rural districts of the same states (15.71). It was highest of all in the metropolitan district (55.54).

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation, excluding Bright's disease, during the census year, per 100,000 of population, with distinction of sex, and of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total.....	39.07	46.89	28.63	49.37	54.84	41.20	30.18	39.33	15.75
Connecticut.....	26.93	30.20	24.55	36.80	39.40	34.98	17.25	21.51	14.18
Delaware.....	23.15	24.42	22.42	31.55	38.94	27.39	14.47	9.80	17.21
District of Columbia.....	40.37	40.37	.....	57.49	57.49	.....	24.83	24.83	.....
Massachusetts.....	32.11	32.25	31.67	39.99	36.57	50.93	24.07	28.21	12.83
New Hampshire.....	30.81	27.15	32.33	42.34	40.29	43.14	19.48	15.42	21.28
New Jersey.....	37.58	42.74	30.83	44.95	48.12	40.88	30.24	37.48	20.61
New York.....	46.23	57.64	27.79	56.13	66.44	40.03	36.48	49.20	15.21
Rhode Island.....	39.65	43.99	33.69	55.35	57.37	52.67	24.79	31.07	15.01
Vermont.....	27.68	28.27	27.62	42.52	44.29	42.37	12.26	13.56	12.13

This table shows that the death rate from this group of diseases was higher among males (49.37) than among females (30.18), and much higher in the cities (46.89) than it was in the rural districts (28.63). The death rate from these diseases was highest in New York (46.23), the District of Columbia (40.37), and Rhode Island (39.65); and lowest in Delaware (23.15), Connecticut (26.93), and Vermont (27.68).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation, exclusive of Bright's disease, are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of five age groups, and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	UNDER 5 YEARS.		UNDER 15 YEARS.		15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 TO 65 YEARS.		65 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	227	46.81	314	23.29	817	34.12	807	123.59	607	428.60
Colored	7	44.64	11	22.87	33	31.98	30	120.13	15	290.30
Birthplaces of mothers (white):										
United States	89	36.03	120	18.30	144	18.78	140	62.40	239	346.49
England and Wales	11	64.45	17	32.86	37	31.99	44	116.91	42	453.61
Ireland	28	42.41	42	10.38	342	55.12	333	195.68	168	520.64
Italy	13	86.46	14	43.96	9	17.97	5	60.17	5	525.21

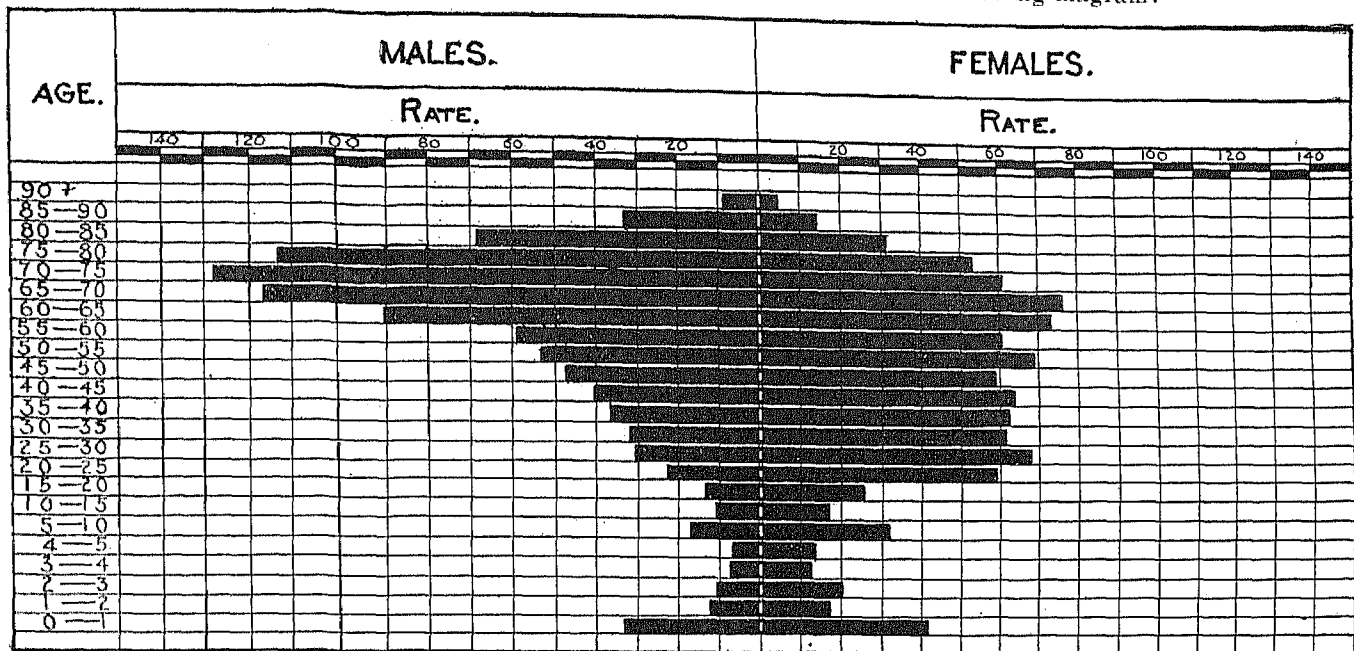
It will be seen from this table that the death rates from this group of diseases were about the same for the whites and the colored, except for those 65 years of age and over, for which the death rates were, whites, 428.60; colored, 290.30. Among the whites the death rate from this group of diseases in the age group from 45 to 65 was highest among the children of mothers born in Ireland (195.68), and lowest among the children of mothers born in the United States (62.40) and Italy (60.17).

The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation, excluding Bright's disease, at certain ages or groups of ages per 1,000 of the total of all deaths reported as caused by these diseases in the censuses of 1880 and 1890, with distinction of sex:

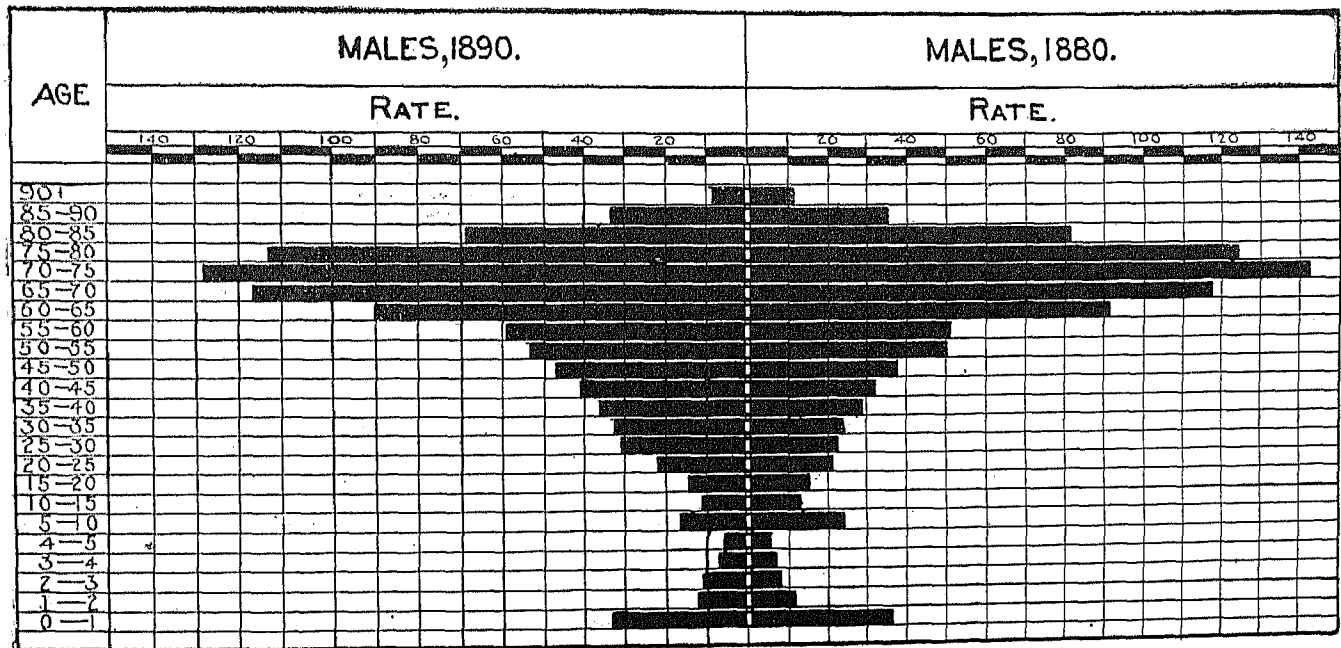
AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total under 5 years..	70.51	148.32	71.65	105.12	35 to 40 years.....	29.41	66.63	36.63	62.55
Under 1 year.....	36.26	59.68	33.30	41.70	40 to 45 years.....	32.23	52.72	40.70	64.01
1 year.....	11.48	20.55	12.46	16.03	45 to 50 years.....	38.48	64.31	47.85	59.66
2 years.....	8.60	23.75	10.85	20.24	50 to 55 years.....	50.56	52.14	54.88	60.12
3 years.....	7.66	22.02	7.77	12.88	55 to 60 years.....	51.17	51.56	50.56	60.71
4 years.....	6.45	13.33	7.28	14.19	60 to 65 years.....	91.66	61.41	90.64	74.90
5 to 10 years.....	24.08	39.98	17.51	31.27	65 to 70 years.....	118.05	56.20	117.28	76.22
10 to 15 years.....	12.09	27.23	11.10	17.08	70 to 75 years.....	142.83	52.72	128.38	60.71
15 to 20 years.....	15.11	29.55	14.43	25.49	75 to 80 years.....	124.50	60.25	113.21	53.35
20 to 25 years.....	21.35	61.41	22.20	59.66	80 to 85 years.....	81.99	34.76	68.57	31.01
25 to 30 years.....	22.56	56.20	30.71	67.28	85 to 90 years.....	36.87	16.80	33.67	14.19
30 to 35 years.....	23.77	60.25	32.10	61.24	90 to 95 years.....	8.46	5.21	6.41	4.73
					95 years and over.....	3.42	2.32	2.47	0.79

The average age at death from this group of diseases was, the United States, 52.11 years; the registration states, 51.22 years.

The comparative proportions of deaths of males and females in each group, due to this group of diseases during the census year, as indicated in the preceding table, are shown in the following diagram:



The comparative proportions of deaths of males in each age group, due to this group of diseases in 1880 and 1890, are shown in the following diagram:



The following table shows for each grand group the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the urinary system and male organs of generation, excluding Bright's disease, during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and of rural districts and cities:

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region.....	34.50	27.62	9.62	18.43	14.32
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region.....	44.34	18.83	11.32	24.16	21.67
3. South Atlantic Coast region.....	18.28	10.37	5.20	10.39	6.75
4. Gulf Coast region.....	26.79	10.14	4.79	10.72	4.81
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus.....	34.99	27.39	8.22	15.24	9.36
6. Central Appalachian region.....	29.60	19.66	7.85	14.73	11.58
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes.....	22.88	17.30	7.56	13.64	9.55
8. Interior plateau.....	29.32	21.00	7.19	18.84	12.63
9. Southern Central Appalachian region.....	16.66	15.01	4.73	4.91	8.91
10. Ohio River belt.....	26.39	22.03	7.44	17.77	9.48
11. Southern Interior plateau.....	14.67	13.12	3.83	7.76	4.09
12. South Mississippi River belt.....	15.56	16.90	6.56	11.15	6.36
13. North Mississippi River belt.....	25.37	19.41	6.79	22.79	14.89
14. Southwest Central region.....	16.31	13.95	5.23	10.08	8.69
15. Central region, plains and prairies.....	26.15	18.11	6.91	15.67	11.26
16. Prairie region.....	26.74	19.26	7.31	15.94	3.11
17. Missouri River belt.....	17.58	12.40	4.53	7.65	8.57
18. Region of the Western plains.....	17.33	9.54	3.51	13.30	5.67
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest.....	20.25	20.75	8.19		
20. Cordilleran region.....	20.51	12.33	4.64	20.25	11.58
21. Pacific Coast region.....	32.72	15.12	6.24	20.47	10.51

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

The total number of deaths reported as due to Bright's disease in the United States during the census year was 11,637, of which 7,274 were of males and 4,363 were of females. In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was, males, 3,988; and females, 2,998; total, 6,986.

The proportion of deaths from Bright's disease in each 100,000 deaths from all causes was 1,329, as against 712 in 1880 and 349 in 1870.

In England and Wales the proportion for 1890 was 1,301.6, as against 915.9 in 1880.

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from Bright's disease during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of sex and of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total.....	40.43	47.48	29.67	45.74	52.24	36.15	35.24	42.04	23.00
Connecticut.....	38.86	39.31	38.54	41.13	36.77	44.19	36.63	41.76	32.93
Delaware.....	32.05	39.07	28.02	39.73	45.43	36.52	24.12	32.66	19.12
District of Columbia.....	26.48	26.48		38.33	38.33		15.73	15.73	
Massachusetts.....	31.93	31.43	33.58	35.86	33.07	42.83	28.23	29.34	24.53
New Hampshire.....	33.20	35.20	32.33	38.00	38.37	37.93	28.43	32.54	26.60
New Jersey.....	33.77	37.13	29.39	39.68	41.95	36.76	27.90	32.40	21.90
New York.....	47.10	59.80	26.57	53.11	65.95	33.05	41.18	53.91	19.90
Rhode Island.....	39.36	44.49	32.32	37.49	44.85	27.72	41.13	44.15	30.84
Vermont.....	33.09	53.01	31.24	40.16	66.44	37.87	25.75	40.68	24.27

This table indicates that the death rate from Bright's disease was decidedly higher among males (45.74) than it was among females (35.24), and that it was much higher in the cities (47.48) than it was in the rural districts (29.67). It was highest in New York (47.10), Rhode Island (39.36), and Connecticut (38.86); and was lowest in the District of Columbia (26.48), Massachusetts (31.93), and Delaware (32.05).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from Bright's disease during the census year in each of three age groups per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of sex:

AREAS.	15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 TO 65 YEARS.			65 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area	22.65	23.56	21.74	94.17	110.54	77.95	211.03	280.41	149.10
Cities.....	25.02	26.14	23.93	110.08	129.11	91.18	246.04	322.80	183.34
States	24.92	25.23	24.61	98.87	114.72	83.61	216.51	282.84	156.35
Cities.....	31.19	31.75	30.67	133.94	155.57	113.48	289.52	367.70	228.13
Rural.....	13.96	14.29	13.62	55.39	65.08	45.85	163.13	228.45	97.37
Cities in nonregistration states.....	19.37	21.23	17.46	85.37	103.04	66.93	196.14	273.61	129.93
Cities of 100,000 population and upward.....	27.85	29.80	25.80	126.35	146.59	105.84	275.43	347.74	216.17
Metropolitan district	44.58	48.52	40.78	202.02	225.18	180.73	449.88	537.26	376.93

It will be seen from this table that the death rates from this disease rapidly increased with advancing years, being more than twice as high in persons 65 years of age and over as it was in persons between 45 and 65 years of age, and more than nine times as high as it was in persons between 15 and 45 years of age. In the age group from 45 to 65 years it was decidedly higher in males (110.54) than it was in females (77.95), and in the registration states it was more than twice as high in the cities (133.94) as it was in the rural districts (55.39). In the age group 65 years of age and over the death rate was nearly twice as high among males (280.41) as it was among females (149.10), but the difference in the death rate of the two sexes was much more marked in the rural districts of the registration states (males, 228.45; females, 97.37) than in the cities in the registration states (males, 367.70; females, 228.13). In this age group the highest death rate of all occurred in the metropolitan district, being, males, 537.26; females, 376.93.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from Bright's disease are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of three age groups, and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color, and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 TO 65 YEARS.		65 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	844	35.25	1,017	155.75	536	344.42
Colored	33	31.98	53	228.13	18	348.86
Birthplaces of mothers (white):						
United States.....	150	19.56	204	90.93	148	214.56
England and Wales.....	35	80.20	51	135.51	35	378.01
Ireland	379	61.08	415	243.87	176	545.43
Scotland	10	26.54	15	128.93	13	475.49
France.....	6	31.35	9	142.72	2	140.85
Germany	148	26.98	222	148.82	104	326.67
Canada	11	27.66	5	72.94	4	370.03
Scandinavia	10	30.53	8	159.11	.....	.....
Bohemia.....	7	104.35	5	378.21	.....	.....
Italy.....	12	23.96	10	120.34	7	735.29

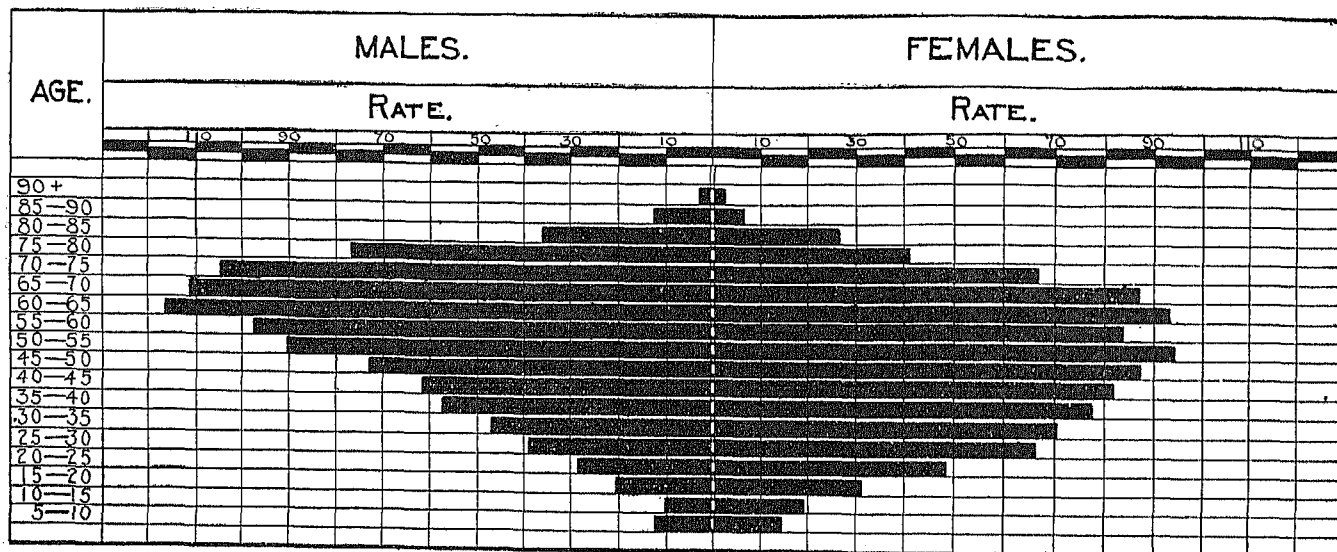
It will be seen from this table that in the age group from 45 to 65 years the death rate was decidedly higher in the colored (228.13) than it was in the whites (155.75); that it was highest in children of mothers born in Bohemia (378.21) and in children of mothers born in Ireland (243.87), while it was lowest in the children of mothers born in Canada (72.94) and in the children of mothers born in the United States (90.93). In the age group 65 years of age and over the death rate was highest in the children of mothers born in Italy (735.29) and in children of mothers born in Ireland (545.43).

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to Bright's disease at certain ages and groups of ages per 1,000 deaths at all ages from this cause in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
5 to 10 years.....	19.30	30.45	12.08	14.78	55 to 60 years.....	96.50	67.90	97.35	84.74
10 to 15 years.....	15.14	26.96	10.14	19.16	60 to 65 years.....	95.90	73.39	116.65	93.28
15 to 20 years.....	26.72	30.95	20.97	31.17	65 to 70 years.....	100.65	65.40	111.93	88.66
20 to 25 years.....	45.72	65.40	28.47	48.95	70 to 75 years.....	81.35	61.91	104.99	68.27
25 to 30 years.....	47.80	74.89	39.02	66.73	75 to 80 years.....	58.19	40.44	76.10	40.87
30 to 35 years.....	56.12	75.39	47.91	70.42	80 to 85 years.....	27.32	17.47	36.66	23.09
35 to 40 years.....	65.02	82.38	57.77	78.27	85 to 90 years.....	9.80	8.99	12.64	6.93
40 to 45 years.....	71.26	74.89	61.52	82.89	90 to 95 years.....	1.48	2.50	1.81	1.85
45 to 50 years.....	69.77	71.39	73.05	87.05	95 years and over.....	0.59	1.50	0.83	0.69
50 to 55 years.....	75.71	85.37	90.13	94.20					

The comparative proportions of deaths of males and females in each age group during the census year due to this disease are shown in the following diagram:



The comparative proportions of deaths of males in each age group due to this cause in 1880 and in 1890 are shown in the following diagram:

AGE.	MALES, 1890.							MALES, 1880.						
	RATE.							RATE.						
	120	100	80	60	40	20		20	40	60	80	100	120	
90+														
85-90														
80-85														
75-80														
70-75														
65-70														
60-65														
55-60														
50-55														
45-50														
40-45														
35-40														
30-35														
25-30														
20-25														
15-20														
10-15														
5-10														

This table and the diagrams indicate that from the age of 15 and upward there was a comparatively steady increase in the proportion of deaths from Bright's disease in each quinquennial age group, the maximum being reached in 1890 in the age group from 60 to 65 years. It should be remembered, however, that the apparent diminution in the proportion of deaths in the age groups from 65 to 90 years was probably due to the fact of the much smaller proportion of persons living at these advanced ages than in the lower age groups, so that it is probable that the tendency to death from this disease increased steadily with advancing age.

The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to Bright's disease during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and of rural districts and cities:

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region.....	17.20	23.34	10.95	15.60	15.62
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	22.78	24.20	14.64	23.90	22.99
3. South Atlantic Coast region	8.95	7.89	4.01	23.17	10.12
4. Gulf Coast region.....	18.94	11.29	3.88	31.75	30.70
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus.....	18.90	23.56	15.01	19.19	17.51
6. Central Appalachian region.....	15.50	18.98	12.41	15.00	13.41
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	10.78	10.73	9.08	10.43	8.69
8. Interior plateau.....	14.14	16.55	9.23	15.64	14.62
9. Southern Appalachian region.....	7.01	9.97	4.12	8.48	3.14
10. Ohio River belt	11.69	16.74	7.35	13.87	6.77
11. Southern Interior plateau.....	6.27	8.30	3.83	12.40	12.28
12. South Mississippi River belt.....	3.71	4.56	1.88	8.92	1.59
13. North Mississippi River belt.....	9.04	12.28	5.85	9.46	7.67
14. Southwest Central region.....	6.42	8.26	3.70	10.81	11.94
15. Central region, plains and prairies	13.39	18.07	8.34	15.66	11.95
16. Prairie region.....	13.21	18.26	7.27	16.83	16.58
17. Missouri River belt.....	9.03	11.62	6.04	8.09	10.18
18. Region of the Western plains.....	9.60	11.34	6.37	11.97	9.44
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest.....	14.38	19.93	8.06		
20. Cordilleran region.....	10.65	13.18	6.37	13.37	3.86
21. Pacific Coast region.....	18.26	16.04	12.13	20.23	12.94

It will be seen from this table that the proportion of deaths due to this cause in the rural districts was greatest in the Middle and North Atlantic Coast regions, in the Southeastern hills and plateaus, and least in the southern portions of the United States.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate from Bright's disease per 100,000 males engaged in each specified occupation and class of occupations:

OCCUPATIONS.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
All occupations.....	41.46	51.18	60.33	38.27	26.83
A.—Professional	63.69	78.72	81.93	71.58	44.25
Clergymen.....	44.26	64.00	27.24	96.58	10.81
Lawyers.....	89.63	107.77	121.79	72.37	69.21
Physicians and surgeons	95.00	92.37	96.70	84.70	98.35
B.—Clerical and official.....	31.08	40.43	42.80	36.48	20.90
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	30.57	37.55	38.60	31.69	23.10
Collectors, auctioneers, and agents.....	50.61	82.65	96.43	31.56	21.97
C.—Mercantile and trading	44.49	58.77	60.03	54.63	26.97
Commercial travelers and salesmen.....	15.27	19.66	19.72	19.38	10.56
Merchants and dealers.....	59.90	74.75	70.61	69.52	40.68
D.—Entertainment.....	47.75	60.38	71.07	64.43	22.99
Hotel and boarding house keepers.....	64.15	65.56	81.45	52.70	61.19
Saloon and restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc.....	43.71	70.66	69.24	78.38	16.94
E.—Personal service.....	38.71	48.57	48.58	48.52	27.91
Policemen, watchmen, and detectives.....	50.02	69.51	69.20	71.06	29.06
F.—Laborers and servants	56.07	74.46	88.72	46.31	38.05
Laborers.....	61.92	81.04	90.74	49.17	42.89
Servants.....	37.06	54.11	65.49	14.31	22.20
G.—Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	37.80	49.06	55.68	32.95	21.53
Bakers and confectioners.....	50.81	92.34	97.37	57.03	18.03
Blacksmiths.....	36.23	53.13	62.28	40.49	13.99
Boot and shoe makers.....	55.12	56.14	63.16	40.41	52.28
Butchers.....	53.21	75.60	83.37	52.42	28.74
Carpenters and joiners.....	31.48	45.10	45.43	44.54	13.92
Cigar makers and tobacco workers.....	45.26	78.67	87.01	.....	15.00
Compositors, printers, and pressmen.....	33.41	48.84	52.25	22.49	16.79
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive).....	41.84	46.13	58.26	10.65	36.98
Iron and steel workers.....	23.24	39.87	43.48	30.50	9.45
Machinists.....	23.86	33.89	31.18	33.19	10.68
Masons (brick and stone).....	36.47	43.89	51.86	19.36	25.80
Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	18.68	18.02	20.78	13.61	21.36
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	52.30	78.27	91.30	42.52	15.91
Tailors.....	56.00	67.90	58.93	183.78	40.81
H.—Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations.....	36.32	39.90	52.87	35.88	23.88
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, drivers, etc.....	30.67	45.32	50.73	27.14	14.08
Farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers.....	41.90	40.04	86.47	37.84	93.55
Miners.....	35.46	52.32	196.85	38.27	23.91
Sailors.....	109.54	148.97	141.55	160.44	65.67
Steam railroad employes.....	9.42	14.17	20.95	3.11	4.70

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from Bright's disease among males engaged in all of the specified occupations in the registration states was 51.18 per 100,000. The death rate from this disease was above the average in the professional class (78.72), the mercantile and trading class (58.77), the laboring and servant class (74.46), and among hotel and boarding house keepers, saloon keepers, etc. (69.38); and was below the average for all other classes, being least among those engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor pursuits (39.90).

Taking the principal occupations in the registration states, the highest death rates of males from Bright's disease occurred among sailors (148.97), lawyers (107.77), physicians and surgeons (92.37), bakers and confectioners (92.34), and laborers (81.04); and the lowest rates among mill and factory operatives (18.02), commercial travelers and salesmen (19.66), machinists (33.89), accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists (37.55), and farmers and farm laborers (40.04). The death rate from this disease was also above the average among painters, glaziers, and varnishers (78.27), merchants and dealers (74.75), and boot and shoe makers (56.14); and was below the average among carpenters (45.10).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate from Bright's disease per 100,000 females engaged in the specified occupations:

OCCUPATIONS.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
All occupations.....	23.22	29.50	31.76	24.00	14.20
Teachers.....	10.20	12.10	17.10	6.99	6.58
Laundresses.....	14.28	22.35	25.95	.....	9.64
Servants.....	35.50	46.46	50.29	38.64	20.10
Milliners, dressmakers, etc.....	10.69	13.75	15.47	8.07	6.93

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from Bright's disease among females engaged in the selected occupations in the registration area was 23.22 per 100,000, which was much less than the corresponding rate for males in this area (41.46). The highest death rate among females occurred in the cities in the registration states (31.76), and the lowest in the registration cities of the nonregistration states (14.20).

In the registration states the death rate of females from this cause was highest among servants (46.46), and lowest among teachers (12.10). In each area the death rate of females in selected occupations was but little more than half as much as the corresponding rate for males from this cause.

The following table shows, for the United States, the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to Bright's disease per 1,000 deaths from all causes, among males engaged in each specified occupation and class of occupations:

OCCUPATIONS.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
All occupations.....	26.92	33.77	36.99	38.45	34.12	27.00	22.75
A.—Professional.....	37.64	47.16	50.14	51.08	47.88	41.49	31.47
Clergymen.....	21.40	24.89	35.09	13.70	57.55	6.37	19.79
Lawyers.....	55.06	59.89	60.87	64.89	49.38	58.25	51.17
Physicians and surgeons.....	42.75	50.00	42.80	46.16	37.50	62.50	39.08
B.—Clerical and official.....	36.02	40.40	41.23	41.73	38.54	38.77	26.45
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	32.39	35.41	33.07	33.72	33.33	38.92	24.43
Collectors, auctioneers, and agents.....	50.73	60.45	77.24	84.73	39.47	54.92	35.50
C.—Mercantile and trading.....	37.21	42.22	47.97	40.64	53.47	31.98	30.05
Commercial travelers and salesmen.....	24.94	29.81	38.90	32.42	42.25	24.02	17.92
Merchants and dealers.....	40.21	46.38	51.00	49.38	50.78	38.10	31.91
D.—Entertainment.....	36.05	36.51	47.74	44.82	60.40	20.15	35.48
Hotel and boarding house keepers.....	43.41	46.10	43.90	43.48	44.44	51.95	41.32
Saloon and restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc.....	33.37	33.96	49.07	45.11	84.75	14.93	32.49
E.—Personal service.....	20.59	31.00	31.56	29.41	46.67	29.99	27.26
Policemen, watchmen, and detectives.....	36.59	38.28	42.86	38.66	93.75	30.04	29.94
F.—Laborers and servants.....	22.73	30.73	32.97	35.28	26.43	27.20	13.30
Laborers.....	22.30	29.97	32.09	34.37	26.11	26.06	13.51
Servants.....	28.45	39.65	41.87	43.48	26.32	35.63	11.79
G.—Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	31.27	33.21	37.85	39.68	31.82	23.66	28.13
Bakers and confectioners.....	46.63	48.51	63.41	63.66	60.61	21.83	39.77
Blacksmiths.....	32.28	28.33	34.11	37.04	29.20	15.34	35.11
Boot and shoe makers.....	37.05	36.33	36.76	41.98	26.43	35.09	38.59
Butchers.....	33.17	40.63	50.66	50.13	53.33	25.89	20.32
Carpenters and joiners.....	27.38	20.72	32.73	32.44	33.25	15.11	27.97
Cigar makers and tobacco workers.....	31.93	36.51	48.35	53.07	.....	16.88	20.24
Compositors, printers, and pressmen.....	30.82	37.31	44.08	40.04	25.00	25.10	14.76
Engineers and firemen (not locomotive).....	30.88	33.03	34.00	38.37	12.05	31.75	27.42
Iron and steel workers.....	26.75	27.40	40.70	41.20	38.96	12.78	25.76
Machinists.....	26.58	25.90	29.80	27.11	40.00	16.76	28.50
Masons (brick and stone).....	26.60	26.50	28.17	32.82	14.85	23.14	26.74
Mill and factory operatives (textiles).....	26.28	22.91	22.22	21.96	22.88	25.64	44.90
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	43.86	48.10	60.02	65.19	40.91	20.32	32.51
Tailors.....	36.09	30.46	41.28	36.94	80.46	36.09	26.20
H.—Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations.....	23.72	30.47	32.90	30.40	34.19	21.32	22.36
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, drivers, etc.....	25.17	30.53	37.39	36.18	47.30	18.30	12.90
Farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers.....	24.67	33.33	33.55	24.51	34.95	30.91	23.54
Miners.....	10.96	20.16	40.00	43.48	38.46	11.56	10.19
Sailors.....	30.20	32.59	37.52	36.59	38.87	23.56	24.55
Steam railroad employes.....	10.24	11.40	15.77	20.07	4.69	6.23	9.56

It will be seen from the preceding table that the proportion of deaths due to Bright's disease per 1,000 deaths from all causes among males engaged in all specified occupations in the United States was 26.92. The proportion due to this disease was greatest in the cities in the registration states (38.45), and was least in the nonregistration area (22.75). In the United States as a whole the proportion was below the average in the laboring and servant class (22.73), and the class engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor pursuits (23.72); and above the average in all others, the greatest proportion being in the professional class (37.64).

Taking the principal occupations in the United States, the greatest proportions of deaths of males due to Bright's disease occurred among lawyers (55.06), collectors, auctioneers, and agents (50.73), bakers and confectioners (46.63), hotel and boarding house keepers (43.41), painters, glaziers, and varnishers (43.36), and physicians and surgeons (42.75), and the least proportions among steam railroad employes (10.24), miners (10.96), clergymen (21.40), laborers (22.30); and farmers and farm laborers (24.67).

Of other principal occupations the proportions of deaths of males due to Bright's disease among boot and shoe makers was (37.05), saloon keepers (33.37), servants (28.45), merchants and dealers (40.21), and carpenters and joiners (27.38).

The following table shows, for the United States, the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to Bright's disease per 1,000 deaths from all causes among females engaged in each specified occupation:

OCCUPATIONS.	United States.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.	Remainder of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
All occupations.....	13.38	25.12	25.84	29.67	18.27	23.19	7.89
Teachers	16.70	23.62	27.89	35.21	18.35	15.38	13.89
Laundresses	15.33	25.04	33.33	35.87	.....	18.81	8.04
Servants.....	13.86	25.19	25.55	29.28	19.09	23.86	7.79
Milliners, dressmakers, etc.....	20.52	30.13	31.16	36.68	15.96	27.86	12.69

This table shows that the average proportion of deaths due to Bright's disease per 1,000 deaths from all causes among females in the selected occupations in the United States was 13.38. In the registration area the proportion was 25.12 per 1,000, being greatest in the cities in the registration states (29.67); and least in the rural districts of the same states (18.27). In the nonregistration area it was 7.89 per 1,000. The greatest proportion of deaths due to this cause among females in the United States occurred among milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, etc. (20.52); and the least proportion among servants (13.86).

DISEASES OF THE FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the female organs of generation in the United States during the census year was 2,895, giving a ratio of 7.33 per 1,000 of all deaths from known causes in females.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this class of diseases was 1,028, being 5.41 per 1,000 of all deaths from known causes among females, and 10.43 per 100,000 of population living at the end of the year.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates due to diseases of this class during the census year per 100,000 of female population, with distinction of color:

AREAS.	Aggregate.	White.	Colored.
Registration area	10.43	9.86	21.44
Cities	11.35	10.65	22.45
States	9.49	9.27	18.59
Cities	10.77	10.46	21.95
Rural.....	7.47	7.42	10.10
Cities in nonregistration states.....	11.89	10.84	22.59

It will be seen from this table that in the registration area the death rate from this class of diseases was much higher among the colored (21.44) than among the whites (9.86), and that in the registration states it was higher in the cities (10.77) than it was in the rural districts (7.47).

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from diseases of the female organs of generation during the census year per 100,000 of female population, with distinction of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	9.49	10.77	7.47
Connecticut	11.41	12.65	10.52
Delaware	12.06	13.06	11.47
District of Columbia	9.93	9.93	.....
Massachusetts	9.38	9.93	7.55
New Hampshire	9.48	8.56	9.88
New Jersey	8.70	8.70	8.69
New York	9.53	11.48	6.28
Rhode Island	7.89	10.56	4.69
Vermont	8.58	20.34	7.42

This table indicates that the death rate from this class of diseases was higher in the cities (10.77) than it was in the rural districts (7.47); that it was highest in Delaware (12.06) and in Connecticut (11.41), and lowest in Rhode Island (7.89) and Vermont (8.58).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate from diseases of the female organs of generation during the census year in each of three age groups per 100,000 female population of corresponding ages:

AREAS.	15 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Registration area	12.41	20.35	19.39
Cities	13.66	23.38	21.11
States	10.79	18.48	17.82
Cities	12.45	22.81	19.07
Rural	7.78	13.00	16.79
Cities in nonregistration states	14.82	24.00	23.55
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	15.41	25.48	19.13
Metropolitan district	13.41	29.09	24.50

It will be seen from this table that the greatest death rate from these diseases occurred in women from 45 to 65 years of age, being 20.35, while in those from 15 to 45 years of age it was 12.41, and in those 65 years of age and upward 19.39. In all age groups it was greater in the cities of the registration states than in the rural districts of the same states. For women 45 years of age and over it was greatest of all in the metropolitan district.

The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the female organs of generation during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of cities and rural districts:

GRAND GROUPS.	FEMALES.		GRAND GROUPS.	FEMALES.	
	Cities.	Rural.		Cities.	Rural.
1. North Atlantic Coast region	5.12	4.61	12. South Mississippi River belt	6.36	14.07
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region	5.30	5.52	13. North Mississippi River belt	8.27	8.38
3. South Atlantic Coast region	7.31	11.20	14. Southwest Central region	3.26	10.62
4. Gulf Coast region	7.61	14.60	15. Central region, plains and prairies	7.51	8.64
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus	4.89	5.17	16. Prairie region	3.11	8.15
6. Central Appalachian region	1.83	0.33	17. Missouri River belt	7.50	9.06
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes	0.11	5.58	18. Region of the Western plains	7.55	7.97
8. Interior plateau	4.85	6.39	19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest .....	.....	8.06
9. Southern Central Appalachian region	0.29	9.57	20. Cordilleran region	15.44	6.76
10. Ohio River belt	4.74	9.48	21. Pacific Coast region	5.66	11.79
11. Southern Interior plateau	2.73	12.74			

The preceding table indicates that the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the female organs of generation per 1,000 of all deaths from known causes was greater in the southern than in the northern portion of the country, and was especially large in the Gulf Coast region, the South Mississippi River belt, the South Atlantic Coast region, and in that of the Southern Interior plateau.

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diseases of the female organs of generation are indicated in the following table, showing the number of deaths in each of certain age groups, with distinction of color and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 TO 65 YEARS.		65 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	155	6.47	83	12.71	18	11.57
Colored	14	13.57	4	17.22	2	38.71
Birthplaces of mothers (white):						
United States	52	6.78	26	11.59	8	11.60
England and Wales	8	6.72	5	13.29	1	10.80
Ireland	33	5.32	22	12.93	2	6.20
Germany	25	4.56	16	10.73	3	9.42

This table indicates that the death rate from these diseases was higher among the colored than among the whites in each age group; that among the whites it was generally higher among the children of mothers born in England and Wales and in the United States than it was among the children of mothers born in Germany or in Ireland.

The following table shows the death rate from diseases of the female organs of generation in the registration area during the census year in each of four age groups, with distinction of conjugal condition:

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	AGE PERIODS.			
	15 years and over.	15 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Single	6.81	5.53	25.50	24.52
Married	17.26	16.29	18.97	23.87
Widowed	16.71	16.48	18.72	13.96

This table shows that among women 15 years of age and over the death rate from diseases of the organs of generation was much higher among the married (17.26) than it was among the single (6.81).

For women 45 years of age and over the death rate from this cause was higher among the single than it was among either the married or the widowed.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the female organs of generation during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of color, general nativity, and parental nativity:

AREAS.	Aggre- gate.	WHITE.					Colored
		Total.	Native born.			Foreign born.	
			Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.		
Registration area.....	5.70	5.54	4.99	5.99	2.48	7.00	7.85
Cities.....	5.85	5.65	4.96	5.88	2.51	7.22	7.95
States.....	5.18	5.11	4.46	5.87	2.45	7.05	7.22
Cities.....	5.23	5.14	4.11	5.02	2.48	7.44	7.54
Rural.....	5.07	5.05	5.09	6.16	2.30	5.32	5.87
Cities in nonregistration states.....	6.51	6.26	5.92	6.81	2.64	6.91	8.08

The preceding table indicates that in the registration area the proportion of deaths due to diseases of this class to the total deaths from known causes was greater among the colored (7.85) than among the whites (5.54); and that among the whites it was greater among the foreign born (7.00) than among the native born (4.99), which is owing to the different distribution of the ages in the two classes.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the female organs of generation, at certain ages and groups of ages, per 1,000 deaths from these causes in 1880 and in 1890:

AGES.	1880	1890	AGES.	1880	1890
Under 5 years	3.60	3.15	50 to 55 years	75.44	81.47
5 to 10 years	0.82	0.70	55 to 60 years	48.38	57.34
10 to 15 years	11.07	14.34	60 to 65 years	43.46	47.90
15 to 20 years	63.96	66.78	65 to 70 years	25.42	36.71
20 to 25 years	94.71	76.57	70 to 75 years	21.73	22.73
25 to 30 years	113.16	108.39	75 to 80 years	15.17	13.64
30 to 35 years	109.47	103.15	80 to 85 years	4.92	8.74
35 to 40 years	135.30	123.78	85 to 90 years	2.87	3.50
40 to 45 years	120.13	117.48	90 to 95 years	0.41	.....
45 to 50 years	109.06	113.64	95 years and over	0.82	.....

It will be seen from this table that the greatest proportion of deaths due to these diseases occurred between the ages of 25 and 50.

The number of deaths attributed to these diseases, per 1,000 deaths from known causes, in females in the United States during the census year was 7.33.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate from diseases of the organs of generation per 100,000 females engaged in each specified occupation:

OCCUPATIONS.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
All occupations	10.43	10.90	11.18	10.23	9.74
Teachers	14.73	10.37	10.26	10.49	23.02
Laundresses	5.10	8.38	9.73	.....	3.21
Servants	14.51	15.67	16.90	13.15	12.90
Milliners, dressmakers, etc.	4.14	4.38	4.89	2.69	3.85

This table shows that the death rate from diseases of the organs of generation per 100,000 of females engaged in the selected occupations in the registration area was 10.43, being highest in the cities in the registration states (11.18), and lowest in the registration cities in other states (9.74).

The highest death rates from these causes in the registration area occurred among teachers (14.73) and servants (14.51); and the lowest rates among milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, etc. (4.14), and laundresses (5.10).

The following table shows, for the United States, the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the organs of generation per 1,000 deaths from all causes among females engaged in each specified occupation:

OCCUPATIONS.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
All occupations	12.33	11.28	9.55	10.44	7.79	15.01	12.82
Teachers	15.19	34.12	23.90	21.13	27.52	53.85	7.48
Laundresses	10.86	8.94	12.50	13.45	.....	6.27	22.79
Servants	11.14	10.28	8.62	9.84	6.50	15.31	11.55
Milliners, dressmakers, etc.	12.66	11.66	9.92	11.58	5.32	15.48	13.48

It will be seen from this table that the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the organs of generation per 1,000 deaths from all causes among females engaged in the selected occupations in the United States was 12.33. The proportion of deaths due to these causes in the registration area was 11.28, being greatest in the registration cities in the nonregistration states (15.01), and least in the rural districts of the registration states (7.79). In the nonregistration area the corresponding proportion was 12.82.

Taking the principal occupations in the United States, the proportion of deaths due to these causes was greatest among laundresses (16.86), and least among servants (11.14). In the registration area the proportion of deaths due to these causes was greatest among teachers (34.12), and least among laundresses (8.94).

AFFECTIONS CONNECTED WITH PREGNANCY.

The total number of deaths reported as due to affections connected with pregnancy in the United States during the census year was 11,257. In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to diseases of this class was 3,011, giving a death rate of 30.54 per 100,000 females.

The proportion of deaths from these diseases per 100,000 deaths from all causes among females was 2,737.65, as against 2,003.93 in 1880 and 2,076.95 in 1870. In England and Wales the proportion was 408.90 in 1890.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from affections connected with pregnancy during the census year per 100,000 of female population, with distinctions of color, general nativity, and parental nativity:

AREAS.	Aggre- gate.	WHITE.				Colored.
		Total.	Native born.		Foreign born.	
			Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.		
Registration area.....	30.54	29.78	20.91	26.92	47.23	45.35
Cities.....	33.04	32.24	22.34	27.42	49.72	45.80
States.....	28.00	27.75	19.47	27.11	43.68	38.61
Cities.....	31.49	31.31	19.71	27.90	47.17	37.91
Rural.....	22.40	22.18	19.20	24.88	31.70	40.40
Cities in nonregistration states.....	34.52	33.18	28.23	26.32	52.84	48.09
Metropolitan district, 6 years.....	43.24	43.21	20.12	33.00	63.11	44.76

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from affections connected with pregnancy was much higher among colored females (45.35) than among whites (29.78), and that among whites it was much higher in the cities than in the rural districts of the registration states, being highest of all in the metropolitan district for the 6-year period (43.21). Among colored females it was a little higher in the rural districts in the registration states (40.40) than it was in the cities in the same states (37.91).

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from affections connected with pregnancy during the census year per 100,000 of female population, with distinction of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	Aggregate.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	28.00	31.49	18.19
Connecticut	25.22	34.80	18.29
Delaware	32.56	0.53	47.80
District of Columbia	37.25	37.25	.....
Massachusetts.....	24.67	23.92	27.17
New Hampshire.....	21.58	17.13	23.50
New Jersey.....	28.59	35.30	19.64
New York.....	28.86	34.60	19.28
Rhode Island.....	31.55	28.79	35.48
Vermont.....	33.72	27.12	34.38

This table shows that the death rate from affections connected with pregnancy was much higher in the cities (31.49) than it was in the rural districts (18.19). It was highest in the District of Columbia (37.25), Vermont (33.72), and Delaware (32.56); and lowest in New Hampshire (21.58), Massachusetts (24.67), and Connecticut (25.22).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from affections connected with pregnancy during the census year, between 15 and 50 years of age, per 100,000 female population of corresponding age:

AREAS.	15 to 50 years.
Registration area.....	53.60
Cities.....	56.68
States.....	49.72
Cities.....	53.81
Rural.....	42.47
Cities in nonregistration states.....	59.47
Cities of 100,000 population and upward.....	60.39
Metropolitan district.....	65.26

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from these diseases was highest of all in the metropolitan district (65.26), and lowest in the rural districts of the registration states (42.47).

Out of each 100,000 deaths of females from known causes, excluding stillbirths, in the United States during the census year, 2,955.61 were due to affections connected with pregnancy.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to affections connected with pregnancy, at certain ages and groups of ages, per 1,000 deaths at all ages from these causes in 1880 and in 1890:

CENSUS YEARS.	AGES.						
	15 to 20 years.	20 to 25 years.	25 to 30 years.	30 to 35 years.	35 to 40 years.	40 to 45 years.	45 to 50 years.
1880.....	110.84	234.58	200.54	182.14	165.09	81.55	19.22
1890.....	98.25	223.56	217.50	196.69	158.60	78.44	20.18

It will be seen from this table that the greatest proportion of deaths due to these diseases occurred between the ages 20 and 25 in each census year.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths reported as due to affections connected with pregnancy in each 1,000 deaths of females, from known causes, in each grand group of the United States during the census year, with distinctions of rural districts and cities:

GRAND GROUPS.	Rural.	Cities.	GRAND GROUPS.	Rural.	Cities.
1. North Atlantic Coast region.....	15.34	11.99	12. South Mississippi River belt.....	60.26	19.08
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region.....	24.58	16.00	13. North Mississippi River belt.....	37.79	26.02
3. South Atlantic Coast region.....	49.86	22.50	14. Southwest Central region.....	55.67	28.23
4. Gulf Coast region.....	63.20	13.44	15. Central region, plains and prairies.....	30.45	13.99
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus.....	18.16	16.49	16. Prairie region.....	39.81	21.76
6. Central Appalachian region.....	24.43	17.68	17. Missouri River belt.....	42.27	29.46
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes.....	34.89	19.41	18. Region of the Western plains.....	56.72	32.11
8. Interior plateau.....	23.30	11.18	19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest.....	44.84	19.31
9. Southern Central Appalachian region.....	33.02	19.38	20. Cordilleran region.....	54.84	19.31
10. Ohio River belt.....	28.96	16.09	21. Pacific Coast region.....	37.44	14.20
11. Southern Interior plateau.....	49.81	10.91			

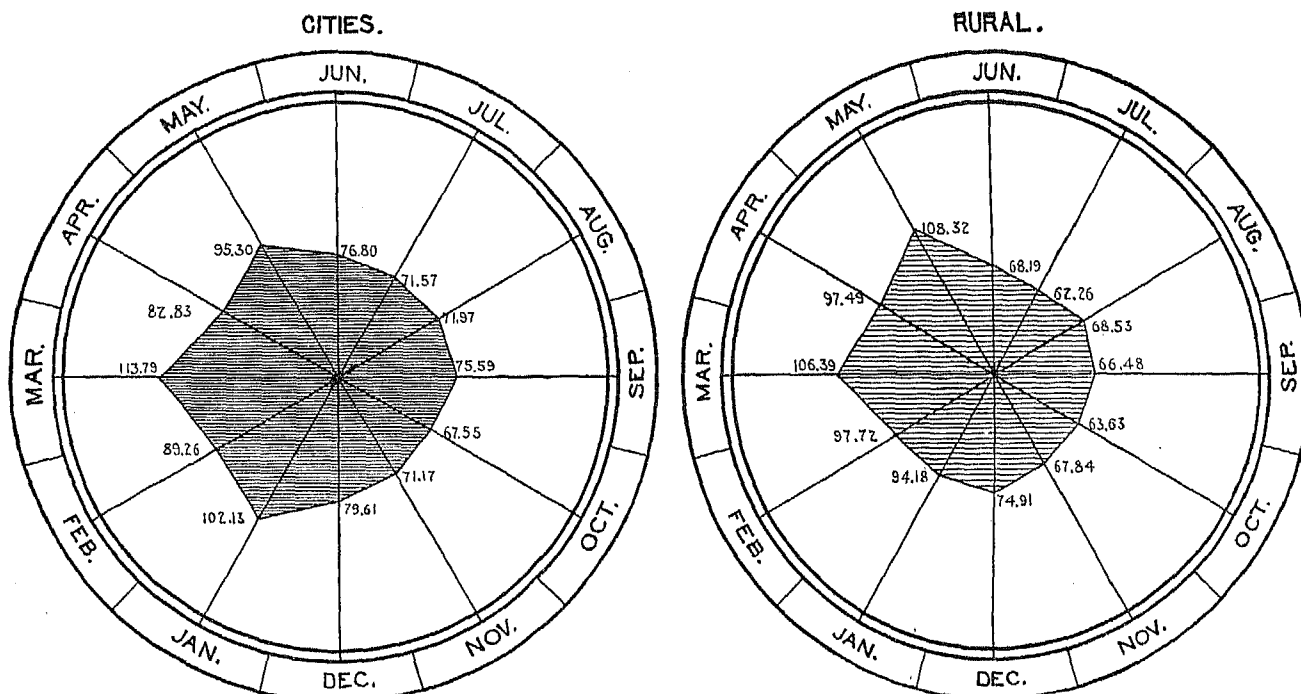
The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from affections connected with pregnancy are indicated in the following table showing the death rates between 15 and 45 years of age per 100,000 female population of corresponding age, with distinction of color and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	Death rate per 100,000 female population between 15 and 45 years.
Aggregate	70.16
White	60.79
Colored	78.40
Birthplaces of mothers (white).	
United States	56.09
England and Wales	54.23
Ireland	71.92
Scotland	71.95
France	77.39
Germany	84.07
Canada	72.16
Scandinavia	38.15
Hungary	157.81
Bohemia	167.27
Italy	187.56
Other foreign countries	60.59

The following table shows, for the United States, the number of deaths due to affections connected with pregnancy in each month during the census year and the proportion in each month per 1,000 deaths from these causes, with distinction of cities and rural districts:

MONTHS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			PROPORTION IN EACH MONTH PER 1,000 TOTAL DEATHS AMONG FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	11,257	2,487	8,770			
June	789	191	598	70.00	76.80	68.19
July	724	178	546	64.32	71.57	62.26
August	780	179	601	69.20	71.97	68.53
September	771	188	583	68.49	75.59	66.48
October	726	168	558	64.49	67.55	63.63
November	772	177	595	68.58	71.17	67.84
December	855	198	657	75.95	79.61	74.91
January	1,080	254	826	95.94	102.13	94.18
February	1,079	222	857	95.85	89.26	97.72
March	1,216	283	933	108.02	113.70	106.39
April	1,061	206	855	94.25	82.83	97.49
May	1,187	237	950	105.45	95.30	108.32
Unknown	217	6	211	19.28	2.41	24.06

The relative proportion of deaths due to affections connected with pregnancy in each month in the cities and in the rural districts, as indicated in the preceding table, and the difference in the proportion of deaths in the two areas, are shown in the following diagram:



The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate from affections connected with pregnancy per 100,000 females engaged in each specified occupation:

OCCUPATIONS.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
All occupations.....	17.47	18.94	18.31	20.46	15.36
Teachers.....	13.26	11.17	12.98	.....	14.47
Laundresses.....	32.50	37.82	38.22	37.00	25.04
Servants.....	3.79	2.50	2.44	2.69	5.39
Milliners, dressmakers, etc.....					

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from affections connected with pregnancy per 100,000 females engaged in the selected occupations in the registration area was 17.47. In the registration states the death rate from these causes was 18.94, being highest in the rural districts (20.46), and lowest in the cities (18.31). In the registration cities of the nonregistration states the death rate from these causes was 15.36.

Taking the principal occupations, the highest death rate from these causes occurred among servants in each of the registration; areas and the lowest rate in each of the same areas occurred among milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, etc.

The following table shows, for the United States, the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to affections connected with pregnancy per 1,000 deaths from all causes among females engaged in each specified occupation:

OCCUPATIONS.	United States.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.	Remain- der of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
All occupations.....	34.04	18.90	16.59	17.10	15.58	25.07	41.11
Teachers.....	14.43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.30
Laundresses.....	34.48	23.26	16.67	17.94	.....	28.21	42.90
Servants.....	31.36	23.01	20.80	22.25	18.28	29.72	35.32
Milliners, dressmakers, etc.....	18.34	10.69	5.67	5.79	5.32	21.67	24.58

The preceding table shows that the proportion of deaths due to affections connected with pregnancy per 1,000 deaths from all causes among females engaged in the selected occupations in the United States was 34.04. The proportion was very much greater in the nonregistration area (41.11) than in the area covered by the registration returns (18.90), and was also greater in the registration cities of the nonregistration states (25.07) than in the registration cities in the registration states (17.10).

Taking the principal occupations in the United States, the greatest proportion of deaths due to these causes occurred among laundresses (34.48), and the least proportion among teachers (14.43).

DISEASES OF THE BONES AND JOINTS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to diseases of the bones and joints in the United States during the census year was 2,802, of which 1,615 were of males and 1,187 were of females. Two thousand one hundred and seven, or about three-fourths of the whole number, were due to diseases of the spine. In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to these causes was, males, 462; females, 323; total, 785, giving a death rate of 3.99 per 100,000 of population.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from diseases of the bones and joints during the census year in each of four age groups per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of sex:

AREAS.	UNDER 5 YEARS.			5 TO 15 YEARS.			15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area.....	6.59	7.81	5.34	4.92	5.60	4.24	2.77	3.51	2.03	4.95	5.34	4.58
Cities.....	6.85	8.42	5.25	5.83	6.83	4.83	2.97	3.80	2.15	5.09	5.97	4.24
States.....	6.22	7.02	5.40	5.42	5.74	5.10	2.06	3.40	1.94	4.06	4.93	4.99
Cities.....	6.56	7.89	5.22	7.70	8.47	6.93	3.02	3.96	2.14	5.22	5.80	4.60
Rural.....	5.63	5.55	5.71	2.03	1.77	2.30	2.02	2.46	1.58	4.67	4.02	5.32
Cities in nonregistration states.....	7.09	8.87	5.26	4.20	5.40	3.01	2.92	3.66	2.15	4.95	6.14	3.74
Cities of 100,000 population and upward.....	6.13	7.11	5.14	6.83	8.03	5.63	2.88	3.76	2.00	5.11	5.56	4.67
Metropolitan district.....	6.32	6.57	6.07	9.30	9.59	9.01	3.01	4.17	1.90	5.45	4.81	6.07

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rate from this cause occurred in children under 5 years of age (6.59); that in this age group it was higher in males (7.81) than in females (5.34); that in the registration states it was somewhat higher in the cities (6.56) than it was in the rural districts (5.63), but for female children it was higher in the rural districts (5.71) than in the cities (5.22). In the age group from 5 to 15 years the death rate per 100,000 from this cause was 4.92, and was much higher in the cities of the registration states (7.70) than in the rural districts (2.03), and in most localities was higher in males than in females, but in the rural districts of the registration states it was higher in females (2.30) than in males (1.77). A part of the higher mortality from this class of diseases in this age group in the cities is probably due to the bringing of children from the rural districts to the cities to be treated in hospitals and special institutions for this class of diseases. The death rate from this class of causes was low in the age group from 15 to 45 (2.77), and was higher in the age group 45 years of age and over (4.95).

The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the bones and joints during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and of rural districts and cities:

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region.....	2.52	2.46	3.11	2.88	1.89
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region.....	1.86	1.28	1.93	2.11	1.70
3. South Atlantic Coast region.....	2.35	3.53	1.27	2.69	1.69
4. Gulf Coast region.....	2.03	2.68	1.83	1.29	2.28
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus.....	2.42	2.72	3.04	1.39	1.63
6. Central Appalachian region.....	3.57	5.11	2.56	2.45	1.83
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes.....	2.24	3.09	3.97	1.95	1.27
8. Interior plateau.....	2.24	2.51	2.40	2.37	1.66
9. Southern Central Appalachian region.....	5.77	7.39	5.33	1.74	.....
10. Ohio River belt.....	5.33	7.93	7.17	1.01	1.35
11. Southern Interior plateau.....	2.68	3.05	2.39	3.10	.....
12. South Mississippi River belt.....	2.53	2.28	2.34	6.69	.....
13. North Mississippi River belt.....	3.46	4.71	4.26	2.18	2.41
14. Southwest Central region.....	4.52	5.02	4.23	2.88	.....
15. Central region, plains and prairies.....	6.68	7.98	6.30	3.92	2.05
16. Prairie region.....	4.95	5.55	4.46	1.77	2.11
17. Missouri River belt.....	3.41	3.51	4.78	3.15	3.75
18. Region of the Western plains.....	3.13	4.12	3.51	0.66	1.89
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest.....	4.83	4.83	4.83	.....	.....
20. Cordilleran region.....	3.55	3.38	3.86	2.02	3.86
21. Pacific Coast region.....	2.07	3.44	2.77	1.86	0.27

This table indicates that the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the bones and joints, as compared with all deaths from known causes, was greatest in the Central region of plains and prairies, the Southern Central Appalachian region, and the Ohio River region; and least in the Middle Atlantic Coast, the Gulf Coast, and the Pacific Coast regions.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the bones and joints, at certain ages and groups of ages per 1,000 deaths at all ages from these causes in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total under 5 years..	270.70	318.28	336.04	342.08	35 to 40 years.....	47.85	49.66	38.10	31.33
Under 1 year.....	124.59	152.37	176.14	173.58	40 to 45 years.....	33.00	25.96	30.61	23.79
1 year.....	55.28	71.11	62.46	75.36	45 to 50 years.....	40.43	46.28	26.23	33.02
2 years.....	42.90	34.99	45.60	43.18	50 to 55 years.....	29.70	38.37	39.98	40.64
3 years.....	35.48	38.37	30.61	29.64	55 to 60 years.....	35.48	25.96	29.36	23.71
4 years.....	21.45	21.44	21.24	20.82	60 to 65 years.....	28.05	36.12	34.35	34.72
5 to 10 years.....	79.21	79.01	97.44	102.46	65 to 70 years.....	35.48	22.57	29.98	35.56
10 to 15 years.....	91.58	66.59	75.58	74.51	70 to 75 years.....	40.43	23.70	24.98	26.25
15 to 20 years.....	65.18	64.33	67.46	71.13	75 to 80 years.....	23.10	22.57	19.99	12.70
20 to 25 years.....	55.28	65.46	54.97	48.26	80 to 85 years.....	12.38	7.90	5.62	6.77
25 to 30 years.....	55.28	63.21	49.34	45.72	85 to 90 years.....	4.95	5.64	3.12	3.39
30 to 35 years.....	40.43	37.25	35.60	37.26	90 to 95 years.....	1.65	1.13	1.25
					95 years and over.....	0.63	1.69

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The preceding table and diagrams indicate that the proportion of deaths due to diseases of the bones and joints was greatest in those under 15 years of age.

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from diseases of the bones and joints during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of sex and of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	4.02	4.64	3.08	4.55	5.54	3.08	3.51	3.78	3.09
Connecticut	4.02	4.19	3.90	3.25	2.63	3.68	4.78	5.09	4.12
Delaware	2.37	.....	3.74	3.51	.....	5.48	1.21	.....	1.91
District of Columbia	4.34	4.34	.....	4.56	4.56	.....	4.14	4.14	.....
Massachusetts	4.82	4.84	4.77	5.98	6.40	4.03	3.74	3.39	4.91
New Hampshire	2.92	2.71	3.01	2.68	3.84	2.23	3.16	1.71	3.80
New Jersey	3.39	4.40	2.08	4.58	6.17	2.54	2.21	2.66	1.61
New York	3.77	4.75	2.18	4.13	5.40	2.15	3.41	4.13	2.21
Rhode Island	4.05	5.00	2.75	4.76	6.26	2.77	3.38	3.84	2.73
Vermont	7.82	3.53	8.22	7.68	.....	8.35	7.97	6.78	8.00

This table shows that the death rates from diseases of the bones and joints was higher among males (4.55) than it was among females (3.51), and that it was higher in the cities (4.64) than it was in the rural districts (3.08). It was highest in Vermont (7.82), and lowest in Delaware (2.37).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from diseases of the bones and joints are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of three age groups, and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	UNDER 5 YEARS.		5 TO 15 YEARS.		15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	33	6.80	71	8.23	82	3.42	41	5.07
Colored	1	6.38	4	12.34	4	3.88	1	3.52
Birthplaces of mothers (white):								
United States	16	6.48	28	6.85	24	3.13	15	5.11
Ireland	8	12.12	17	11.28	36	5.60	11	5.43
Germany	5	6.23	10	6.21	7	1.28	6	3.31
Canada	1	13.46	3	22.34	3	7.54	2	25.20

The number of deaths in the colored population from these diseases was so small that the ratios derivable from them have little scientific value. So far as they go they indicate that there was little difference in the mortality from these diseases in the two groups, except in those from 5 to 15 years of age, in which it was greater in the colored (12.34) than in the whites (8.23). Among the whites under 5 years of age the highest death rates from these diseases were in the children of mothers born in Canada (13.46) and in Ireland (12.12), and lowest in the children of mothers born in Germany (6.23) and in the United States (6.48). In children from 5 to 15 years of age the same relative proportions are found, the rates being, for children of mothers born in Canada, 22.34; in Ireland, 11.28; in Germany, 6.21; and in the United States, 6.85. In the age group 45 years of age and over the highest death rate from these diseases was in the children of mothers born in Canada (25.20), and the lowest in the children of mothers born in Germany (3.31).

ADDISON'S DISEASE.

The total number of deaths reported as due to Addison's disease in the United States during the census year was 99, 59 being of males and 40 of females. In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this disease was, males, 33; females, 23; total, 56, giving a death rate of 0.28 per 100,000 of population.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from Addison's disease during the census year in each of three age groups per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of sex:

AREAS.	15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 TO 65 YEARS.			65 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area	0.25	0.28	0.22	0.73	0.84	0.62	0.94	1.50	0.45
Cities	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.78	0.98	0.58	1.02	2.27	.....
States	0.32	0.37	0.26	0.85	0.87	0.84	0.81	1.02	0.61
Cities	0.34	0.38	0.31	1.06	1.19	0.93	0.76	1.73	.....
Rural	0.28	0.36	0.19	0.60	0.48	0.71	0.84	0.56	1.12
Cities in nonregistration states	0.14	0.14	0.15	0.50	0.78	0.20	1.31	2.85	.....
Cities of 100,000 population and upward	0.27	0.31	0.23	0.94	1.24	0.63	1.75	3.89	.....
Metropolitan district	0.34	0.35	0.34	0.88	1.33	0.44	1.03	2.26	.....

The number of deaths from Addison's disease in many of these subdivisions was so small that the death rates derivable therefrom have little scientific value. The figures in the table indicate that the death rate was higher in those from 45 to 65 years of age (0.73) than in those from 15 to 45 (0.25), and still higher in those 65 years of age and over (0.94); that it was higher among males than among females, and a little higher in the cities than in the rural districts.

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from Addison's disease during the census year per 100,000 of population with distinction of sex and of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	0.35	0.38	0.30	0.37	0.43	0.30	0.32	0.33	0.30
Connecticut	0.67	0.32	0.92	0.81	.....	1.33	0.53	0.63	0.40
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia	1.30	1.30	.....	1.83	1.83	.....	0.83	0.83	.....
Massachusetts	0.09	0.06	0.19	.....	.....	.....	0.17	0.11	0.38
New Hampshire	0.27	.....	0.38	.....	.....	.....	0.53	.....	0.76
New Jersey	0.14	0.24	.....	0.14	0.25	.....	0.14	0.24	.....
New York	0.43	0.54	0.26	0.50	0.66	0.26	0.36	0.42	0.27
Rhode Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	0.60	.....	0.60	0.59	.....	0.64	0.61	.....	0.67

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from Addison's disease was higher in the cities (0.38) than it was in the rural districts (0.30), and higher among males (0.37) than among females (0.32). It was highest of all in the District of Columbia (1.30), and lowest in Massachusetts (0.09).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from Addison's disease are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths among the whites in each of three age groups, and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 TO 65 YEARS.		65 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	9	0.38	5	0.77	1	0.64
Birthplaces of mothers:						
United States	1	0.13	1	0.45	1	1.45
Ireland	4	0.64	2	1.18	.....	.....
Germany	3	0.55	.....	.....	.....	.....

No deaths from this disease were reported among the colored or among the children of mothers born in England and Wales, in Scotland, in France, in Scandinavia, in Hungary, in Bohemia, or in Italy.

It will be seen from this table that in persons from 15 to 45 years of age the death rate from this disease was decidedly higher in children of mothers born in Ireland (0.64) than in any other group. In children of mothers born in the United States it was only 0.13.

ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.

Of the special causes included under the general heading "Accidents and injuries" the most important are burns and scalds, drowning, gunshot wounds, homicide, railroad accidents, suffocation, and suicide.

The total number of deaths reported as due to accidents and injuries in the United States during the census year was 45,149, of which 34,724 were of males and 10,425 were of females.

In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to these causes was, males, 13,831; females, 4,230; total, 18,061, giving a death rate of 91.87 per 100,000 of population; or, for males, 141.11; and for females, 42.91.

In England and Wales the corresponding death rate in 1890 was 65.30; or, for males, 96.10; and for females, 36.20. In 1890 the death rate from accidents and injuries per 100,000 of population was, in England and Wales, 57.4; in Ireland, 35.7; in Scotland, 66.2; in Italy, 32.4; in Belgium, 35.3; and in Prussia, 39.7.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate from accidents and injuries during the census year at all ages and in each of eight age groups, per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of sex:

AREAS.	All ages.	Under 1 year.	Under 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	Under 15 years.	15 to 45 years.	45 years and over.	45 to 65 years.	65 years and over.
Registration area.....	91.87	296.86	114.24	42.26	67.39	82.77	146.71	126.40	215.74
Males.....	141.11	332.25	131.13	65.12	88.27	137.72	221.55	205.55	278.92
Females.....	42.91	260.51	97.00	19.28	46.28	28.27	74.33	48.01	159.35
Cities.....	97.18	305.96	120.14	45.46	72.08	89.06	159.20	142.29	229.74
Males.....	150.32	340.22	136.85	70.72	94.46	147.71	246.64	231.53	316.45
Females.....	44.73	270.82	103.12	20.32	49.62	31.29	75.59	53.68	158.89
States.....	84.95	306.42	115.67	38.95	65.30	72.27	135.54	112.59	205.07
Males.....	130.08	349.29	135.15	60.05	85.87	122.29	200.41	182.05	256.42
Females.....	40.82	262.37	95.84	17.56	44.41	23.86	74.01	45.30	158.50
Cities.....	91.49	331.05	129.23	43.61	74.05	79.40	149.58	132.09	216.66
Males.....	142.16	375.50	149.00	68.63	97.66	134.48	230.11	215.86	293.12
Females.....	43.22	285.45	108.34	18.68	50.41	27.61	76.13	54.63	150.02
Rural.....	74.06	260.52	92.41	31.99	51.59	59.83	120.27	87.07	196.59
Males.....	112.24	300.53	110.08	47.51	67.74	101.86	169.38	141.94	232.90
Females.....	37.08	219.15	74.23	15.85	34.86	17.05	71.61	34.27	160.04
Cities in nonregistration states.....	102.44	284.01	112.28	47.08	70.36	97.92	169.37	152.24	244.74
Males.....	157.60	309.34	125.65	72.54	91.09	159.31	263.14	246.98	342.01
Females.....	46.18	258.00	98.58	21.74	48.93	34.83	74.99	53.30	161.60
Cities of 100,000 population and upward.....	98.95	300.80	117.78	45.60	71.93	91.49	169.36	156.03	229.18
Males.....	151.30	337.10	135.22	71.88	95.15	147.90	261.50	251.13	313.51
Females.....	46.66	263.60	100.01	19.38	48.00	34.60	79.48	59.60	160.05
Metropolitan district.....	96.82	298.78	128.14	42.50	74.04	87.00	163.92	151.01	219.81
Males.....	147.22	327.15	148.42	65.56	96.11	141.86	249.69	242.44	286.69
Females.....	47.55	269.60	107.68	19.30	51.83	34.19	81.10	61.71	163.97

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rate from accidents and injuries in the registration area occurred in infants under 1 year of age (296.86), and next to these in those 65 years of age and over (215.74). It was lowest in those from 5 to 15 years of age (42.26), and next to these in those from 15 to 45 years of age (82.77).

In children under 1 year of age it was higher among males (332.25) than it was among females (260.51), and in the registration states it was higher in the cities (331.05) than in the rural districts (260.52). It was highest of all among male infants in the cities in the registration states (375.59), and least among females in the rural districts of the registration states (219.15).

In persons from 15 to 45 years of age it was more than four times as high among males (137.72) as among females (28.27), and was highest of all among males in the cities in the nonregistration states (159.31).

In those 65 years of age and over it was higher among males (278.92) than among females (159.35), and in the registration states it was a little higher in the cities (216.66) than it was in the rural districts (196.59). It was highest of all among males in the cities in the nonregistration states (342.01), and lowest among females in the cities in the registration states (156.62).

It will be seen from this table that in persons 45 years of age and over the death rate from these causes was about three times as high among males (221.55) as among females (74.33); that in the registration states it was much higher among males in the cities (230.11) than it was in the rural districts (169.38), and a little higher among females in the cities (76.13) than in the rural districts (71.61).

In the age group under 15 years of age it was higher among males (88.27) than among females (46.28), and in the registration states it was higher in the cities (74.05) than it was in the rural districts (51.59). It was lowest of all among the females of the rural districts of the registration states (34.86).

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from accidents and injuries during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of sex and of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	84.95	91.49	74.96	130.08	142.16	112.24	40.82	43.22	37.03
Connecticut	88.58	97.31	82.35	138.55	146.44	133.02	39.55	49.98	32.01
Delaware	75.97	97.67	69.51	118.03	139.55	105.92	32.56	55.52	19.12
District of Columbia	94.19	94.19	.....	153.31	153.31	.....	40.56	40.56	.....
Massachusetts	80.17	79.02	83.95	121.91	120.57	126.18	40.74	40.17	42.64
New Hampshire	78.08	76.02	78.94	115.24	124.71	111.57	41.59	32.54	45.60
New Jersey	92.46	102.46	79.38	151.77	170.75	127.39	33.42	35.54	30.59
New York	85.51	95.70	69.06	128.66	145.72	102.00	43.00	47.66	35.20
Rhode Island	81.62	80.47	83.20	127.36	129.33	124.74	38.31	35.51	42.30
Vermont	75.51	88.35	74.31	106.89	155.02	102.71	42.92	27.12	44.49

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from this class of causes was much higher among males (130.08) than among females (40.82); that it was higher in the cities (91.49) than it was in the rural districts (74.96); and that it was highest in the District of Columbia (94.19) and in New Jersey (92.46), and lowest in Vermont (75.51) and in Delaware (75.97).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from accidents and injuries during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of color and sex:

AREAS.	AGGREGATE.			WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area	81.56	124.99	38.38	79.43	122.08	36.97	123.25	182.82	65.56
Cities	86.15	132.97	39.92	83.58	129.54	38.14	127.52	189.32	68.24
States	76.17	116.20	36.97	75.55	115.43	36.52	102.53	151.98	55.77
Cities	82.20	127.28	39.24	81.36	124.21	38.55	113.18	168.31	63.84
Rural	66.96	99.96	33.39	66.77	99.64	33.35	77.91	117.53	35.35
Cities in nonregistration states	89.79	138.05	40.57	85.78	132.70	37.71	131.51	194.90	69.52

This table shows that in the registration area the death rate from accidents and injuries was much higher among males (124.99) than among females (38.38); that it was higher among the colored (123.25) than among the whites (79.43); that in the registration states it was higher in the cities (82.20) than in the rural districts (66.96), and that it was highest of all among the colored males in the cities in the nonregistration states (194.90).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from accidents and injuries are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of three age groups, and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	UNDER 15 YEARS.		15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White	943	69.95	2,044	85.37	1,321	163.37
Colored	82	170.52	93	90.14	24	84.51
Birthplaces of mothers (white):						
United States	375	57.19	368	47.99	264	90.00
England and Wales	41	79.24	86	74.36	68	145.00
Ireland	183	84.45	598	96.37	409	202.03
Scotland	17	105.62	23	61.05	21	146.16
France	3	47.01	12	62.71	11	142.38
Germany	147	60.94	363	66.18	285	157.45
Canada	14	67.12	38	95.55	10	126.01
Scandinavia	4	27.88	49	149.00	14	245.70
Hungary	10	141.44	15	126.42	4	234.19
Bohemia	4	81.17	7	104.35	7	443.04
Italy	33	103.63	66	131.80	11	118.76

This table indicates that in children under 15 years of age the death rate from accidents and injuries was much higher among the colored (170.52) than among the whites (69.95); and that among the whites it was highest among the children of mothers born in Hungary (141.44), in Scotland (105.62), and in Italy (103.63); and lowest among the children of mothers born in Scandinavia (27.88), in France (47.01), and in the United States (57.19).

In persons from 15 to 45 years of age the death rate from accidents and injuries was highest among the children of mothers born in Scandinavia (149.60), in Italy (131.80), and in Hungary (126.42); and was lowest among the children of mothers born in the United States (47.99).

In those 45 years of age and over it was much higher among the children of mothers born in Ireland (202.03) than among the children of mothers born in Germany (157.45) or in the United States (90.00).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to accidents and injuries during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and parental nativity:

AREAS.	Aggre- gate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	42.04	41.99	60.97	20.76	34.53	32.16	28.81	54.15	42.80	60.28	23.99
Cities	41.48	41.37	60.04	20.23	33.50	29.60	27.28	53.14	42.69	59.92	24.18
States	39.55	39.61	57.03	20.14	32.63	31.76	28.53	51.03	37.82	53.19	21.67
Cities	37.33	37.38	54.29	18.95	29.68	28.13	26.56	48.47	36.15	49.82	21.94
Rural	44.50	44.50	65.05	22.71	38.09	36.12	39.70	61.63	44.76	66.84	20.53
Cities in nonregistration states	45.78	45.95	66.41	21.78	37.75	34.83	30.04	59.16	44.62	62.85	24.86

This table indicates that in the registration area the proportion of deaths due to accidents and injuries to the total number of deaths from known causes was much greater among males (white, 60.97; colored, 60.28) than among females (white, 20.76; colored, 23.99); that it was nearly the same among the whites as among the colored, and that among the whites it was much greater among the foreign born (54.15) than among the native born (34.53).

In the registration states it was greater in the rural districts (44.50) than it was in the cities (37.33). The proportion of deaths reported as due to accidents and injuries per 1,000 deaths from known causes in the United States during the census year 1890 was 51.57. In 1880 it was 47.43.

In 1890 the proportion of deaths due to accidents and injuries per 1,000 deaths from all causes was, in England and Wales, 29.3; in Scotland, 33.5; in Ireland, 19.5; in Prussia, 16.5; in Belgium, 16.9; and in Italy, 12.3.

The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to accidents and injuries at certain ages and groups of ages per 1,000 deaths at all ages from these causes in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total under 5 years..	174.33	388.64	120.31	295.69	35 to 40 years.....	70.49	35.11	78.17	44.25
Under 1 year.....	83.15	185.20	56.02	145.26	40 to 45 years.....	57.90	29.24	63.29	38.59
1 year.....	27.51	62.68	18.93	43.96	45 to 50 years.....	52.30	27.25	59.92	37.41
2 years.....	27.71	53.03	19.55	39.86	50 to 55 years.....	46.58	25.09	50.94	33.12
3 years.....	19.99	49.68	14.50	36.34	55 to 60 years.....	34.61	21.38	40.04	26.18
4 years.....	15.96	38.05	11.31	30.28	60 to 65 years.....	34.00	25.36	34.91	34.19
5 to 10 years.....	60.51	107.64	45.51	82.84	65 to 70 years.....	23.79	21.49	28.82	29.21
10 to 15 years.....	59.32	51.36	54.22	49.04	70 to 75 years.....	18.57	23.58	20.94	29.70
15 to 20 years.....	74.98	48.32	79.35	54.02	75 to 80 years.....	14.81	22.95	15.15	28.62
20 to 25 years.....	102.19	48.84	109.27	61.83	80 to 85 years.....	7.14	20.54	9.42	29.11
25 to 30 years.....	86.76	45.69	100.94	53.43	85 to 90 years.....	3.53	11.53	4.70	17.29
30 to 35 years.....	75.86	36.68	81.68	45.03	90 to 95 years.....	1.57	5.45	1.59	6.81
					95 years and over.....	0.73	3.04	0.83	3.61

It will be seen from this table that both in 1880 and in 1890 the proportion of deaths due to accidents and injuries in children under 10 years of age was greater in females than in males; that from the age of 10 to 65 years the proportion was greater for males than for females, while above 65 years it again became greater for the females.

The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to accidents and injuries during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and of rural districts and cities:

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region.....	41.07	68.37	23.67	50.03	19.60
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region.....	38.92	70.27	21.77	51.75	20.02
3. South Atlantic Coast region.....	60.37	94.65	38.24	66.27	20.25
4. Gulf Coast region.....	64.13	114.79	40.81	65.42	21.31
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus.....	44.80	66.76	26.07	63.71	18.53
6. Central Appalachian region.....	66.06	107.37	26.75	79.38	17.68
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes.....	53.36	99.08	25.91	60.61	21.86
8. Interior plateau.....	48.61	76.12	30.05	62.83	22.20
9. Southern Central Appalachian region.....	54.95	80.08	25.81	98.62	20.43
10. Ohio River belt.....	50.10	75.53	25.15	67.18	24.04
11. Southern Interior plateau.....	61.07	84.65	38.94	52.71	24.56
12. South Mississippi River belt.....	83.48	122.10	41.74	89.19	34.98
13. North Mississippi River belt.....	52.23	79.93	28.34	68.37	21.21
14. Southwest Central region.....	57.38	80.06	29.15	88.62	29.32
15. Central region, plains and prairies.....	53.39	78.97	26.71	73.49	29.01
16. Prairie region.....	58.49	81.88	27.56	113.37	30.05
17. Missouri River belt.....	62.09	83.30	27.68	97.12	41.78
18. Region of the Western plains.....	82.77	131.10	40.79	84.44	27.38
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest.....	62.72	91.97	29.40		
20. Cordilleran region.....	106.38	147.36	41.32	133.86	57.92
21. Pacific Coast region.....	79.91	150.06	42.29	77.16	31.00

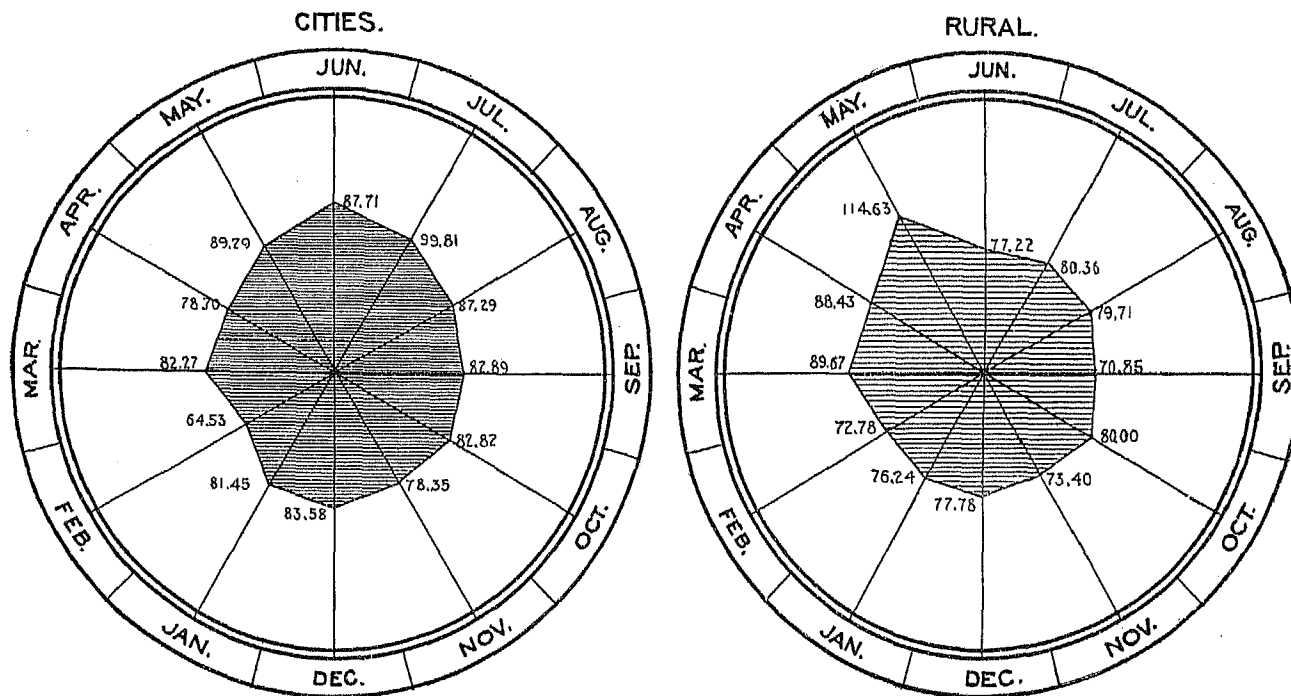
It will be seen from this table that the proportion of deaths due to these causes out of the total number of deaths from known causes was less in the cities than it was in the rural districts, and in the rural districts it was greater in the west and south than it was in the north and east, but the difference occurred chiefly in the males and not in the females.

Of each 1,000 deaths reported as due to accidents and injuries in the United States during the census year, 120.31 cases in males, and 295.69 cases in females occurred in children under 5 years of age.

The following table shows, for the United States, the number of deaths from accidents and injuries in each month during the census year, and the proportion in each month per 1,000 deaths from these causes, with distinction of cities and of rural districts:

MONTHS.	DEATHS.			PROPORTION IN EACH MONTH PER 1,000 TOTAL DEATHS.		
	United States.	Cities.	Rural.	United States.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	45,149	14,537	30,612	.....	.....	.....
June	3,639	1,275	2,364	80.69	87.71	77.22
July	3,911	1,451	2,460	86.62	99.81	80.36
August	3,709	1,209	2,440	82.15	87.29	79.71
September	3,374	1,205	2,169	74.73	82.80	76.85
October	3,453	1,204	2,440	76.48	82.82	80.00
November	3,386	1,130	2,247	75.00	78.35	73.40
December	3,596	1,215	2,381	79.65	83.58	77.78
January	3,518	1,184	2,334	77.92	81.45	76.24
February	3,166	938	2,228	70.12	64.53	72.78
March	3,941	1,196	2,745	87.29	82.27	89.67
April	3,851	1,144	2,707	85.30	78.70	88.43
May	4,807	1,208	3,509	106.47	89.29	114.63
Unknown	798	18	780	17.67	1.24	25.48

The relative proportion of deaths from accidents and injuries in each month in the cities and in the rural districts, and the difference in the proportion of deaths in the two areas is shown in the following diagram:

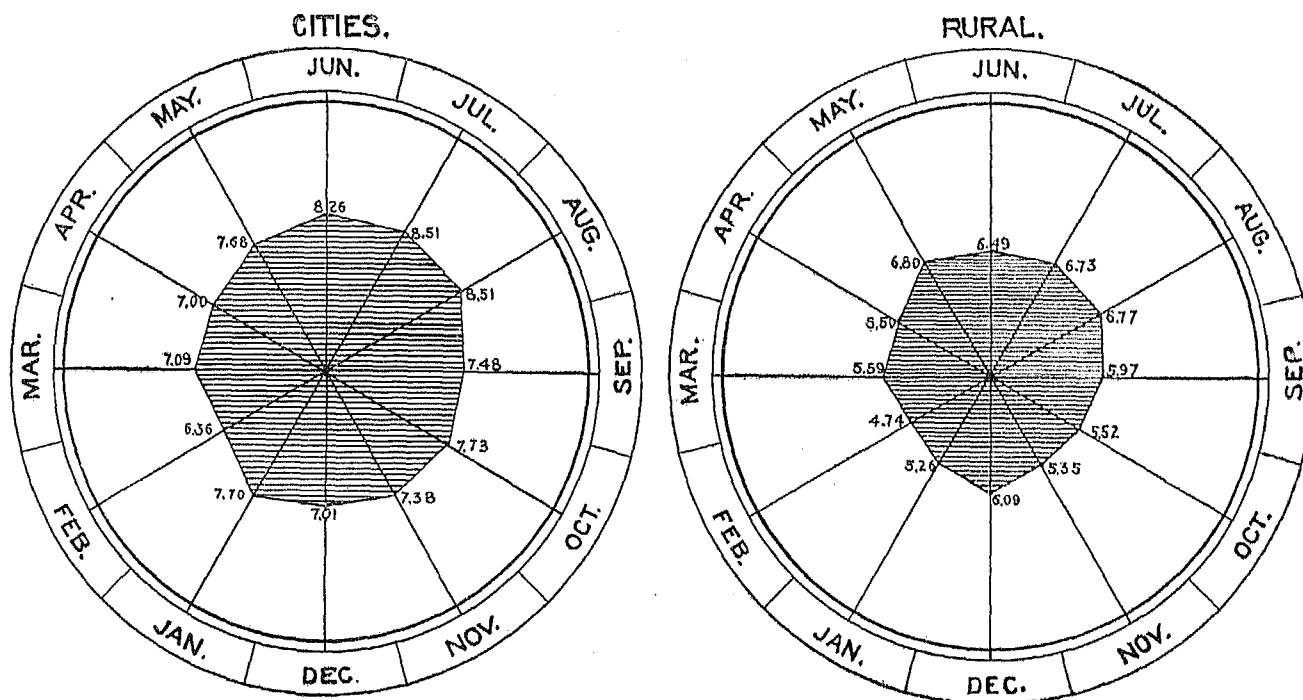


VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for the sum of Grand Groups 1, 2, and 5, which were mainly registration areas, the number of deaths from accidents and injuries in each month during the census year, and the death rates per 100,000 of population, with distinction of cities and of rural districts:

MONTHS.	DEATHS.			RATE.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
June.....	791	517	274	7.55	8.26	6.49
July.....	817	533	284	7.79	8.51	6.73
August.....	810	533	286	7.81	8.51	6.77
September.....	720	468	252	6.87	7.48	5.97
October.....	717	484	233	6.85	7.73	5.52
November.....	688	462	226	6.50	7.38	5.35
December.....	696	439	257	6.64	7.01	6.09
January.....	704	482	222	6.72	7.70	5.26
February.....	598	398	200	5.71	6.36	4.74
March.....	680	444	236	6.49	7.00	5.50
April.....	670	438	232	6.30	7.00	5.50
May.....	768	481	287	7.33	7.68	6.80

The death rates in each month, as given in the table above, and the relative magnitude of the rates in the cities and the rural districts are shown graphically in the following diagram:



It will be seen from this table and diagram that the highest death rate from these causes occurred in the months of May, June, July, and August; and the lowest in the months of February, March, and April.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

The total number of deaths reported as due to burns and scalds in the United States during the census year was 3,850, of which 1,652 were of males and 2,198 were of females. In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to these causes was, males, 456; females, 625; total, 1,081, giving a death rate of 5.50 per 100,000 of population. In England and Wales the corresponding death rate in 1890 was 9.10.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from burns and scalds during the census year in each of four age groups per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of sex:

AREAS.	UNDER 5 YEARS.			UNDER 15 YEARS.			15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area.....	22.61	23.91	21.07	10.64	9.95	11.35	2.69	2.18	3.19	5.22	3.10	7.27
Cities.....	25.42	26.77	24.05	12.25	11.41	13.08	3.13	2.54	3.72	5.80	3.63	7.87
States.....	19.61	21.58	17.60	8.72	8.00	8.85	1.92	1.56	2.27	4.56	2.55	6.47
Cities.....	24.20	26.30	22.00	10.94	10.88	11.00	2.42	1.95	2.86	5.07	3.08	6.89
Rural.....	11.73	13.41	9.99	5.25	5.08	5.42	1.06	0.91	1.20	4.01	2.01	5.98
Cities in nonregistration states.....	26.47	27.09	25.84	13.38	11.87	14.00	3.79	3.05	4.55	6.57	4.20	8.95
Cities of 100,000 population and upward.....	24.06	25.81	22.29	11.98	11.61	12.86	3.35	2.69	4.01	5.88	3.23	8.45
Metropolitan district.....	26.40	28.48	24.30	11.85	11.91	11.79	2.22	1.30	3.02	5.63	2.96	8.22

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from these causes was highest in children under 5 years of age and that in this age group it was a little higher among males (23.91) than among females (21.07), and was more than twice as high in the cities in the registration states (24.20) as it was in the rural districts of the same states (11.73).

In the age group under 15 years it was higher among females (11.35) than among males (9.95), and twice as high in the cities of the registration states (10.94) as in the rural districts of the same states (5.25).

In the age group from 15 to 45 years the death rate from these causes was only 2.69 per 100,000 of population of those ages, but above the age of 45 it was 5.22, being more than twice as high among females (7.27) as among males (3.10).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from burns and scalds are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of four age groups and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	UNDER 5 YEARS.		UNDER 15 YEARS.		15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White.....	121	24.95	144	10.68	66	2.76	46	5.69
Colored.....	10	63.77	12	24.95	6	5.82	4	14.09
Birthplaces of mothers (white):								
United States.....	49	19.84	56	8.54	12	1.57	8	2.73
England and Wales.....	5	29.30	7	13.53	.....	.....	4	8.53
Ireland.....	11	16.66	17	7.84	20	3.22	20	9.88
Germany.....	27	33.66	31	12.85	9	1.64	7	3.87
Italy.....	10	66.51	12	37.68	.....	.....	.....	.....

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from these causes was much higher among the colored than among the whites in each group of ages; that among the white children under 5 years of age it was much higher in the children of mothers born in Germany (33.66) than in the children of mothers born in Ireland (16.66) or in the United States (19.84), and the same proportions hold good for the age group under 15 years.

In the age group from 15 to 45 years the death rate was higher in children of mothers born in Ireland (3.22) than in the children of mothers born in Germany (1.64) or in the United States (1.57), and this was also the case in the age group 45 years and over.

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to burns and scalds during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and of rural districts and cities:

GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region.....	2.42	1.91	1.01	2.44	2.93
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region.....	2.51	3.28	4.33	1.78	2.73
3. South Atlantic Coast region.....	10.24	12.45	12.08	2.16	6.19
4. Gulf Coast region.....	6.31	7.08	12.32	1.50	4.31
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus.....	2.39	1.31	3.75	1.58	2.05
6. Central Appalachian region.....	4.16	3.93	4.89	3.55	3.05
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes.....	2.67	3.00	4.16	1.72	2.90
8. Interior plateau.....	4.61	4.14	7.15	2.60	4.93
9. Southern Central Appalachian region.....	6.72	5.44	8.36	4.46	6.81
10. Ohio River belt.....	4.59	4.41	6.38	3.18	3.22
11. Southern interior plateau.....	12.29	9.93	15.33	.....	4.09
12. South Mississippi River belt.....	8.23	7.03	11.49	3.34	3.18
13. North Mississippi River belt.....	3.39	3.18	4.79	2.55	3.16
14. Southwest Central region.....	6.95	5.02	9.14	5.76	9.77
15. Central region, plains and prairies.....	4.94	4.51	5.69	3.92	3.75
16. Prairie region.....	3.66	3.36	4.09	2.66	2.07
17. Missouri River belt.....	5.16	3.73	5.79	4.50	8.03
18. Region of the Western plains.....	5.22	4.38	7.33	1.99	6.61
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest.....	4.96	4.95	4.97	.....	.....
20. Cordilleran region.....	4.61	3.26	6.37	7.87	7.72
21. Pacific Coast region.....	4.21	5.96	6.24	2.03	4.04

This table indicates that the proportion of deaths due to burns and scalds, compared with the total number of deaths from known causes, was greater in the southern part of the United States than in the north, being greatest of all in the rural districts. It was greatest of all in the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast regions.

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from burns and scalds during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of sex and of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	4.41	5.35	2.98	3.81	4.80	2.36	4.99	5.87	3.60
Connecticut.....	4.42	6.12	3.21	4.06	6.57	2.30	4.78	5.69	4.12
Delaware.....	6.53	8.14	5.60	8.18	9.74	7.30	4.82	6.53	3.82
District of Columbia.....	6.51	6.51	.....	6.39	6.39	.....	6.62	6.62	.....
Massachusetts.....	5.36	5.71	4.20	4.87	5.19	3.86	5.82	6.21	4.53
New Hampshire.....	4.51	3.62	4.89	3.75	1.92	4.46	5.26	5.14	5.32
New Jersey.....	5.61	6.84	3.99	5.41	6.91	3.49	5.80	6.77	4.51
New York.....	3.83	4.88	2.14	2.96	3.97	1.38	4.70	5.77	2.92
Rhode Island.....	3.18	3.00	3.44	4.76	4.17	5.54	1.69	1.92	1.36
Vermont.....	1.80	.....	1.97	.....	.....	.....	3.68	.....	4.04

This table indicates that the death rate from this cause was higher among females (4.99) than it was among males (3.81), and that it was higher in the cities (5.35) than it was in the rural districts (2.98). It was highest in Delaware (6.53) and in the district of Columbia (6.51), and lowest in Vermont (1.80) and in Rhode Island (3.18). It was highest of all among males in Wilmington, Del. (9.74).

The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to burns and scalds at certain ages and groups of ages per 1,000 deaths at all ages from these causes in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Total under 5 years..	663.44	435.54	613.85	403.30	35 to 40 years.....	20.46	18.56	18.36	27.50
Under 1 year.....	103.39	59.81	85.07	58.20	40 to 45 years.....	10.23	19.25	23.87	22.91
1 year.....	155.09	92.47	141.08	71.04	45 to 50 years.....	18.85	11.00	14.08	18.79
2 years.....	180.94	97.28	165.24	87.53	50 to 55 years.....	10.77	15.13	14.69	16.50
3 years.....	137.32	103.13	128.52	102.20	55 to 60 years.....	6.46	7.22	12.85	14.21
4 years.....	86.70	82.85	93.02	84.33	60 to 65 years.....	8.62	14.78	14.08	21.54
5 to 10 years.....	96.93	200.94	96.08	194.32	65 to 70 years.....	10.77	8.25	9.18	15.58
10 to 15 years.....	32.85	79.06	22.03	68.74	70 to 75 years.....	7.00	9.28	14.08	16.50
15 to 20 years.....	25.31	55.09	34.27	44.91	75 to 80 years.....	5.39	11.34	7.96	11.00
20 to 25 years.....	24.77	38.50	28.76	36.21	80 to 85 years.....	4.31	11.09	8.57	16.50
25 to 30 years.....	20.46	28.53	34.88	30.25	85 to 90 years.....	3.23	2.41	1.84	7.79
30 to 35 years.....	26.30	22.00	26.93	27.06	90 to 95 years.....	2.15	2.06	1.84	1.83
					95 years and over.....	1.62	2.75	1.84	9.67

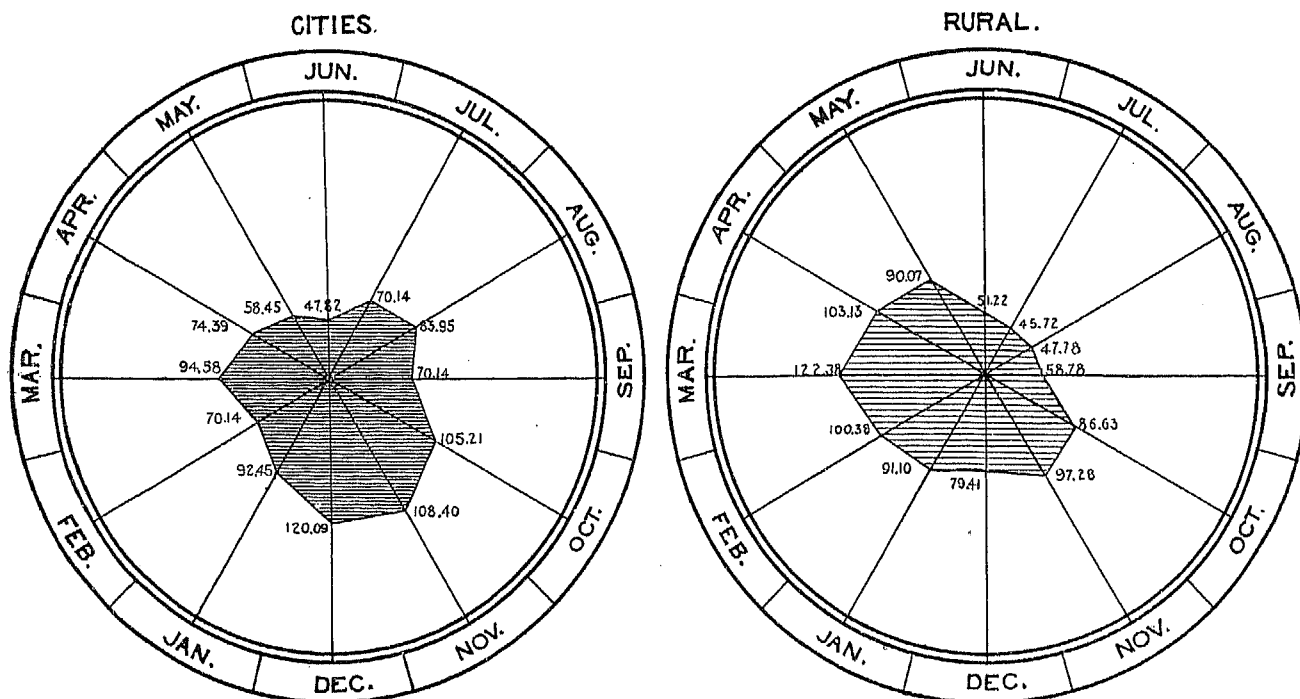
It will be seen that over 60 per cent of all the deaths due to these causes in males occurred in infants under 5 years of age.

The number of deaths reported as due to burns and scalds per 1,000 of all deaths from known causes in the United States during the census year was 4.58. In 1880 it was 47.4. In England and Wales in 1890 it was 46.7.

The following table shows, for the United States, the number of deaths from burns and scalds in each month during the census year, and the proportion in each month per 1,000 deaths from these causes, with distinction of cities and of rural districts:

MONTHS.	DEATHS.			PROPORTION IN EACH MONTH PER 1,000 TOTAL DEATHS.		
	United States.	Cities.	Rural.	United States.	Cities.	Rural.
Total	3,850	941	2,909			
June.....	194	45	149	50.39	47.82	51.22
July.....	199	66	133	51.69	70.14	45.72
August.....	218	70	139	56.62	83.95	47.78
September.....	237	69	171	61.56	70.14	58.78
October.....	351	90	252	91.17	105.21	86.63
November.....	385	102	283	100.00	108.40	97.28
December.....	344	113	231	89.35	120.09	79.41
January.....	352	87	265	91.43	92.45	91.10
February.....	358	66	292	92.90	70.14	100.38
March.....	445	89	356	115.58	94.58	122.38
April.....	370	70	300	96.10	74.39	103.13
May.....	317	55	262	82.34	58.45	90.07
Unknown.....	80	4	76	20.78	4.25	26.13

The relative proportion of deaths due to burns and scalds in each month, in the cities and in the rural districts, and the difference in the proportion of deaths in the two areas is shown in the following diagram:



It will be seen from the preceding table and diagram that the greatest proportion of deaths from these causes occurred in March and in November, and the least in June and July.

The following table shows, for the sum of Grand Groups 1, 2, and 5, which were mainly registration areas, the number of deaths from burns and scalds in each month during the census year, and the death rates per 100,000 of population, with distinction of cities and of rural districts:

MONTHS.	DEATHS.			RATE.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
June.....	31	18	13	0.30	0.29	0.31
July.....	18	15	3	0.17	0.24	0.07
August.....	31	25	6	0.30	0.40	0.14
September.....	32	23	9	0.31	0.37	0.21
October.....	39	34	5	0.37	0.54	0.12
November.....	62	41	21	0.59	0.65	0.50
December.....	60	36	24	0.57	0.58	0.57
January.....	56	41	15	0.53	0.65	0.36
February.....	50	37	19	0.53	0.59	0.45
March.....	50	32	18	0.48	0.51	0.43
April.....	50	29	21	0.48	0.46	0.50
May.....	43	22	21	0.41	0.35	0.50

It will be seen from this table that the highest death rates from burns and scalds occurred in the months from November to May, being that part of the year in which fires are used for heating; and the lowest in the summer months.

SUICIDE.

The total number of deaths reported as due to suicide in the United States during the census year was 3,932, of which 3,074 were of males and 858 of females. In the registration area the number of deaths reported as due to this cause was, males, 1,580; females, 447; total, 2,027, giving a death rate of 10.31 per 100,000 of population. In England and Wales in 1890 the death rate from suicide per 100,000 of population was 7.70.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from suicide per 100,000 of population, with distinction of color and sex:

AREAS.	AGGREGATE.			WHITE.			COLORED.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area.....	10.31	16.12	4.53	10.61	16.62	4.63	4.40	6.17	2.68
Cities.....	11.04	17.35	4.81	11.44	18.01	4.96	4.47	6.55	2.47
States.....	8.78	13.82	3.85	8.06	14.04	3.87	3.68	4.54	2.86
Cities.....	9.29	14.87	3.97	9.44	15.12	4.03	3.68	5.57	2.00
Rural.....	8.00	12.27	3.65	8.08	12.46	3.62	3.65	2.35	5.05
Cities in nonregistration states.....	12.65	19.55	5.61	13.42	20.75	5.91	4.69	6.81	2.61

This table shows that for the registration area the death rate from suicide was much higher among males (16.12) than among females (4.53), and also much higher among the whites (10.61) than among the colored (4.40). In the registration states it was somewhat higher in the cities (9.29) than in the rural districts (8.00). It was highest of all among white males in the cities in the nonregistration states (20.75), and lowest among the colored females in the cities in the registration states (2.00).

The following table shows the death rates from suicide, per 100,000 of population, in the sum of the registration states during the census year, with distinctions of conjugal condition, sex, color, and general nativity:

CONJUGAL CONDI- TION.	Aggregate.		COLOR AND NATIVITY.							
			White.						Colored.	
			Total.		Native born.		Foreign born.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single	6. 81	2. 17	6. 86	2. 09	4. 88	1. 00	13. 10	3. 74	5. 01	5. 35
Married	19. 12	4. 92	19. 44	5. 03	16. 30	4. 46	23. 25	5. 55	4. 18	.....
Widowed.....	52. 76	7. 30	53. 06	7. 54	42. 34	9. 71	65. 32	4. 12	.....	.....

In this, as in preceding tables, it is the age grouping of the population of the different classes which dominates the death rates.

The death rate from suicide among married native born white males was more than three times as high as that of single native born white males, while among the married foreign born white males the difference was much less, this being due mainly to the much greater proportion of young persons among the native born whites.

The fact that the death rate among married colored males from suicide (4.18) was less than among single colored males (5.01) is probably to be explained in part by the smallness of the actual number of deaths from which the rates were derived, making them of little scientific value; but it was also due in part to the fact that the proportion of adults among the single colored males in the registration states is much greater than it is among the whites.

VITAL AND SOCIAL STATISTICS.

The following table shows, for each of the registration states and for their sum, the death rates from suicide during the census year per 100,000 of population, with distinction of sex and of cities and rural districts:

REGISTRATION STATES.	AGGREGATE.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
Total.....	8.78	9.29	8.00	13.82	14.87	12.27	3.85	3.97	3.65
Connecticut.....	6.70	7.09	6.42	10.82	11.16	10.59	2.65	3.16	2.29
Delaware.....	2.37	1.63	2.80	3.51	3.25	3.05	1.21	.....	1.91
District of Columbia.....	9.11	9.11	.....	18.25	18.25	.....	0.83	0.83	.....
Massachusetts.....	8.35	7.99	9.54	12.87	12.31	14.66	4.08	3.95	4.53
New Hampshire.....	9.83	6.33	11.28	13.94	9.59	15.62	5.79	3.43	6.84
New Jersey.....	8.10	7.82	8.46	12.90	11.60	14.58	3.31	4.11	2.25
New York.....	9.54	10.74	7.59	14.98	17.24	11.45	4.17	4.50	3.63
Rhode Island.....	8.10	7.00	9.63	13.09	13.56	13.86	2.82	0.96	5.46
Vermont.....	8.12	10.60	7.89	12.40	22.15	11.55	3.68	.....	4.04

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from suicide was much higher among males than among females, and was somewhat greater in the cities than in the rural districts. It was highest of all in New Hampshire (9.83), in which state it was specially high in the rural districts (11.28). Among males it was highest of all in the cities in Vermont (22.15), and next to this in the District of Columbia (18.25). The absolute number of deaths from suicide in the smaller states was so small that the ratios derivable from them have little scientific value.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from suicide during the census year in each of three age groups per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of sex:

AREAS.	15 TO 45 YEARS.			45 TO 65 YEARS.			65 YEARS AND OVER.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
Registration area.....	10.43	15.13	5.76	24.54	41.44	7.80	27.32	49.19	7.80
Cities.....	11.58	16.81	6.42	27.67	47.78	7.70	30.78	58.48	8.15
States.....	8.38	12.61	4.28	20.32	33.29	7.83	22.30	39.63	6.76
Cities.....	9.60	14.71	4.80	23.06	39.34	7.66	22.12	42.49	6.13
Rural.....	6.24	9.10	3.34	16.91	25.94	8.04	22.59	37.80	7.27
Cities in nonregistration states.....	13.39	18.66	7.97	32.44	56.10	7.73	40.72	76.00	10.56
Cities of 100,000 population and upward.....	13.04	19.39	6.67	32.25	56.46	7.71	36.79	73.13	7.01
Metropolitan district.....	12.28	18.53	6.26	30.91	54.86	7.05	26.71	49.66	7.54

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from suicide was highest in those 65 years of age and over (27.32), and that it was more than twice as high in those from 45 to 65 years of age (24.54) as in those between 15 and 45 years of age (10.43).

In the age group from 15 to 45 years it was much higher among males (15.13) than among females (5.76), and higher in the cities of the registration states (9.60) than in the rural districts of the same states (6.24). It was highest of all among males in the cities of 100,000 population and upward (19.39), and lowest of all among females in the rural districts (3.34).

In the age group from 45 to 65 years it was more than five times as high among males (41.44) as among females (7.80), and was much higher in the cities of the registration states (23.06) than in the rural districts of the same states (16.91). It was highest of all among males in cities of 100,000 population and over (56.46), and lowest of all among females in the metropolitan district (7.05).

In the age group 65 years and over it was nearly seven times as high among males (49.19) as among females (7.80). In the registration states it was about the same in the rural districts (22.59) as it was in the cities (22.12). It was highest of all among males in the cities of the nonregistration states (76.00), and lowest of all among females in the cities of the registration states (6.13).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rates from suicide among the whites during the census year per 100,000 of white population, with distinction of birthplaces of mothers:

AREAS.	United States.	England and Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	France.	Germany.	Canada.	Scandinavia.	Hungary.	Bohemia.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
Registration-area.....	5.03	0.16	5.26	6.38	10.98	16.09	5.95	12.72	28.12	22.11	6.43	17.11
Cities.....	4.04	9.12	5.52	7.72	13.81	16.32	7.25	14.06	32.25	22.92	7.50	18.20
States.....	5.61	8.38	5.16	6.63	8.68	15.49	5.34	10.26	23.81	32.15	4.92	13.68
Cities.....	5.73	7.94	5.43	8.51	12.26	15.73	6.52	23.14	28.43	35.45	5.89	14.03
Rural.....	5.51	9.28	4.30	2.07	.....	14.45	3.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.37
Cities in nonregistration states.....	2.26	12.38	5.95	5.27	16.40	17.17	10.85	9.10	44.09	15.90	16.56	26.24

It will be seen from this table that the death rate from suicide was highest among the children of mothers born in Hungary (28.12), in Bohemia (22.11), and in Germany (16.09); and was lowest among the children of white mothers born in the United States (5.03), in Ireland (5.26), and in Canada (5.95).

The combined relations of age and race to the death rates from suicide are indicated in the following table showing the number of deaths in each of three age groups, and the death rates per 100,000 population of corresponding ages, with distinction of color and, for the whites, of birthplaces of mothers, the data being derived from a combination of the returns from Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, New York city, the District of Columbia, and the state of New Jersey for the census year:

COLOR AND BIRTHPLACES OF MOTHERS.	15 TO 45 YEARS.		45 TO 65 YEARS.		65 YEARS AND OVER.	
	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.	Deaths.	Rate.
White.....	200	12.11	180	23.94	46	20.56
Colored.....	7	6.78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Birthplaces of mothers (white):						
United States.....	57	7.43	36	16.05	11	15.95
England and Wales.....	10	8.65	8	21.20	2	21.60
Ireland.....	33	5.32	28	16.45	7	21.69
Germany.....	97	17.08	68	45.59	16	50.26
Canada.....	7	17.60	1	14.59	.....	.....
Scandinavia.....	8	24.42	9	179.00	.....	.....

This table indicates that suicide was much more frequent among the whites than among the colored. Among the whites it was most frequent among the children of mothers born in Scandinavia and in Germany, and least frequent in the children of mothers born in Ireland and in the United States.

The following table shows the death rates from suicide in the registration area during the census year in each of four age groups, with distinction of conjugal condition and of sex:

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	AGE PERIODS.							
	15 years and over.		15 to 45 years.		45 to 65 years.		65 years and over.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Single.....	14.12	5.29	12.12	5.04	51.78	10.40	36.92	3.07
Married.....	21.83	5.73	14.27	5.26	32.43	6.04	37.29	6.32
Widowed.....	57.44	7.15	40.97	6.99	63.80	6.07	60.47	8.82

This table shows that among males 15 years of age and over the death rate from suicide was much higher among the married (21.83) than among the single (14.12), and was highest of all among the widowed (57.44).

In the age group from 45 to 65 years among males the death rate from this cause was much higher among the single (51.78) than among the married (32.43), and was highest of all among the widowed (63.80).

Among females the death rate for the single (5.29) was nearly the same as for the married, but in the age group 45 to 65 years it was decidedly higher among the single (10.40) as compared with the married (6.94).

Out of each 100,000 deaths from all causes in the United States during the census year, 449 were reported as due to suicide, the corresponding figure in 1880 having been 331, and in 1870 273. In England and Wales the corresponding proportion for 1890 was 362.2, and in 1880 374.3.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the proportion of deaths due to suicide during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, excluding stillbirths, with distinction of color, sex, general nativity, and parental nativity:

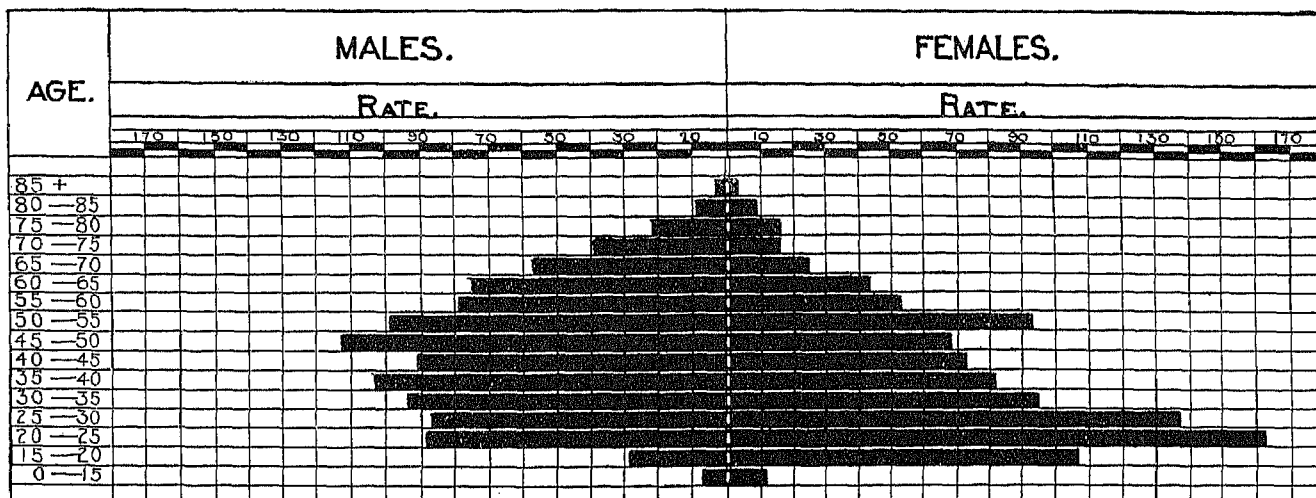
AREAS.	Aggre- gate.	WHITE.							COLORED.		
		Total.	Males.	Females.	Native born.			Foreign born.	Total.	Males.	Females.
					Total.	Both parents native.	One or both parents foreign.				
Registration area	5.31	5.61	8.30	2.60	3.66	4.15	1.77	9.95	1.53	2.04	0.98
Cities	5.31	5.60	8.35	2.63	3.27	3.69	1.56	10.47	1.50	2.07	0.88
States	4.56	4.60	7.01	2.13	3.51	4.14	1.81	7.11	1.36	1.59	1.11
Cities	4.22	4.34	6.50	1.08	2.70	3.56	1.55	7.35	1.18	1.65	0.69
Rural	5.32	5.38	8.13	2.47	5.00	4.85	3.28	6.15	2.10	1.84	2.93
Cities in nonregistration states	6.45	7.10	10.38	3.41	3.91	4.17	1.62	14.50	1.50	2.20	0.94

This table indicates that in the registration area the proportion of deaths due to suicide to the total number of deaths from known causes was much greater among the whites (5.61) than among the colored (1.53), and much greater among males (white, 8.30; colored, 2.04) than among females (white, 2.60; colored, 0.98). Among the whites it was much greater among the foreign born (9.95) than among the native born (3.66), which was in part due to the different age distribution of the two groups and in part to the special predilection of certain foreign races to this form of death. In the registration states the proportion was greater in the rural districts (5.32) than in the cities (4.22).

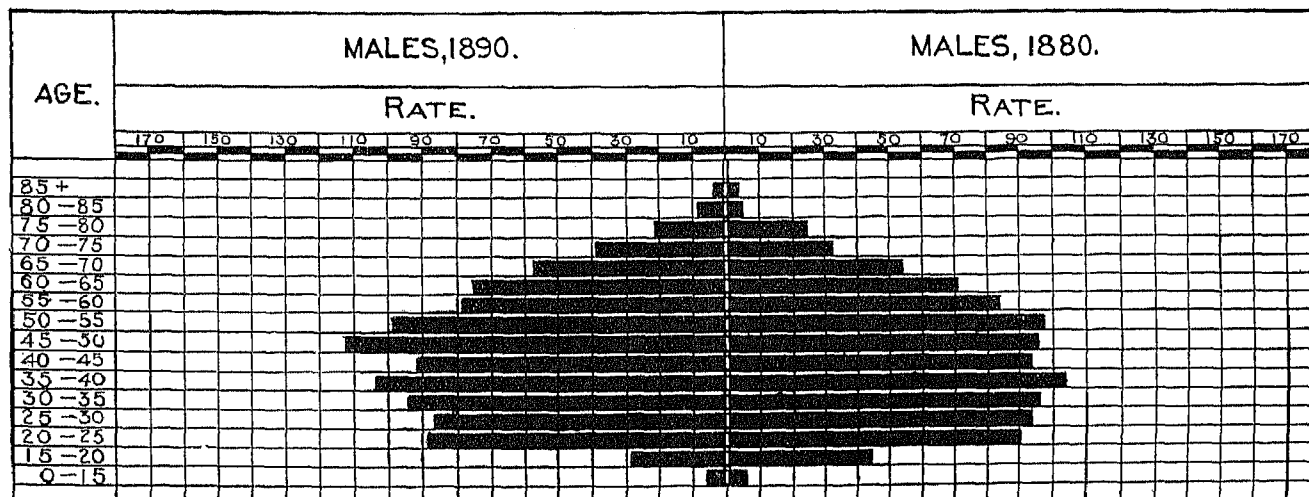
The following table shows the proportion of deaths due to suicide in the United States at certain ages and groups of ages per 1,000 deaths at all ages from this cause in 1880 and in 1890, with distinction of sex:

AGES.	1880		1890		AGES.	1880		1890	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
5 to 10 years	1.00	2.03	1.34	.....	55 to 60 years	84.80	50.81	79.91	53.38
10 to 15 years	6.02	8.13	5.68	11.80	60 to 65 years	70.75	42.68	75.23	43.89
15 to 20 years	44.66	105.69	29.09	107.95	65 to 70 years	54.19	30.40	57.17	24.91
20 to 25 years	90.32	142.28	80.60	162.51	70 to 75 years	32.11	42.68	39.45	15.42
25 to 30 years	94.83	136.18	87.26	137.60	75 to 80 years	24.08	8.13	21.06	15.42
30 to 35 years	90.34	93.50	94.95	96.09	80 to 85 years	6.52	6.10	9.36	9.49
35 to 40 years	104.87	101.63	103.31	81.85	85 to 90 years	2.01	2.03	3.01	3.56
40 to 45 years	93.33	83.33	91.27	73.55	90 to 95 years	1.51	.....	0.67	.....
45 to 50 years	94.33	85.37	112.34	68.80	95 years and over	0.50	.....	.....	.....
50 to 55 years	97.84	58.94	99.30	93.71					

The comparative proportions of deaths of males and females in each age group due to suicide during the census year are shown in the following diagram:



The comparative proportions of deaths of males in each age group due to suicide in 1880 and 1890 are shown in the following diagram:



It will be seen from the preceding table and diagrams that the greatest proportion of deaths due to suicide in females occurred between the ages of 15 and 30, while in males it occurred between the ages of 30 and 55.

The average age at death of those committing suicide in 1890 was 43.54 years. In the registration states it was 45.50 years.

The following table shows, for each grand group, the proportion of deaths due to suicide during the census year per 1,000 deaths from known causes, with distinction of sex and of rural districts and cities:

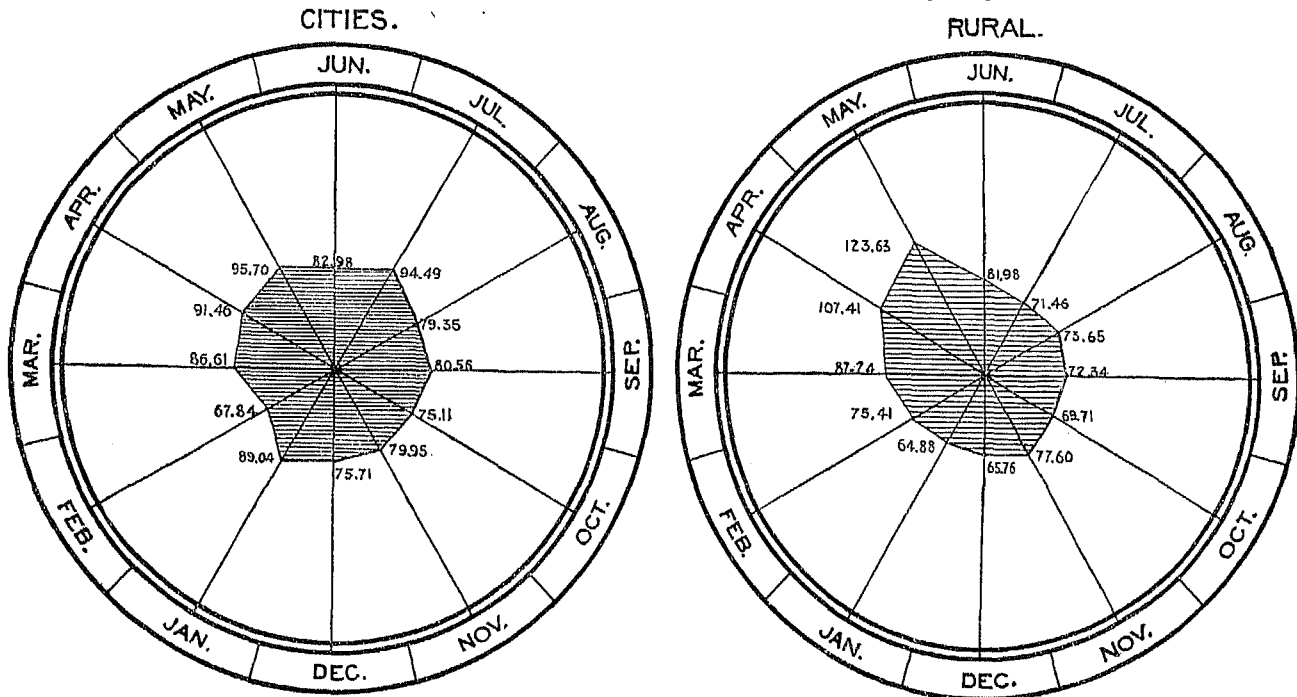
GRAND GROUPS.	Total.	RURAL.		CITIES.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1. North Atlantic Coast region.....	4.26	7.48	2.60	5.67	1.90
2. Middle Atlantic Coast region.....	3.91	5.04	1.47	6.12	1.67
3. South Atlantic Coast region.....	1.14	1.88	0.21	2.70	.....
4. Gulf Coast region.....	4.28	5.74	1.37	7.94	1.26
5. Northeastern hills and plateaus.....	4.17	6.95	2.23	5.36	1.21
6. Central Appalachian region.....	3.45	5.24	1.68	4.09	1.52
7. Region of the Great Northern Lakes.....	6.54	10.71	1.51	9.31	3.31
8. Interior plateau.....	3.91	5.85	2.22	5.65	1.67
9. Southern Central Appalachian region.....	1.95	2.24	0.72	5.80	5.23
10. Ohio River belt.....	4.25	5.76	2.22	6.36	2.54
11. Southern Interior plateau.....	1.47	2.25	0.67	.....	4.08
12. South Mississippi River belt.....	2.26	3.80	0.70	1.11	1.59
13. North Mississippi River belt.....	6.85	7.68	2.53	12.35	3.76
14. Southwest Central region.....	3.81	4.87	2.06	10.08	4.35
15. Central region, plains and prairies.....	5.04	6.74	2.39	10.84	5.47
16. Prairie region.....	6.46	9.45	2.77	16.83	4.15
17. Missouri River belt.....	7.13	11.19	3.01	8.10	4.82
18. Region of the Western plains.....	7.72	11.34	3.50	11.97	0.94
19. Heavily timbered region of the Northwest.....	6.33	8.37	4.03	.....	.....
20. Cordilleran region.....	10.20	13.17	3.86	26.24	23.16
21. Pacific Coast region.....	12.03	16.50	5.55	15.40	6.48

It will be seen from this table that the proportion of deaths due to suicide to deaths from known causes was greatest in the Northern and Western regions, and least in the South. This was in part due to the large proportion of colored population in the South, in which class suicide is comparatively rare.

The following table shows, for the United States, the number of deaths from suicide in each month during the census year, and the proportion in each month per 1,000 deaths due to this cause, with distinction of cities and of rural districts:

MONTHS.	DEATHS.			PROPORTION IN EACH MONTH PER 1,000 TOTAL DEATHS.		
	United States.	Cities.	Rural.	United States.	Cities.	Rural.
Total.....	3,032	1,051	2,281	.....	.....	.....
June.....	324	137	187	82.40	82.98	81.98
July.....	319	156	163	81.13	94.49	71.46
August.....	299	131	168	76.04	79.35	73.65
September.....	298	133	165	75.79	80.56	72.34
October.....	283	124	159	71.97	75.11	69.71
November.....	309	132	177	78.59	79.95	77.60
December.....	275	125	150	69.94	75.71	65.76
January.....	205	147	148	75.03	89.04	64.88
February.....	284	112	172	72.23	67.84	75.41
March.....	342	143	199	86.98	86.61	87.24
April.....	396	151	245	100.71	91.46	107.41
May.....	440	158	282	111.90	95.70	123.63
Unknown.....	68	2	66	17.29	1.21	28.93

The relative proportion of deaths due to suicide in each month in the cities and in the rural districts and the difference in the proportion of deaths in the two areas are shown in the following diagram:

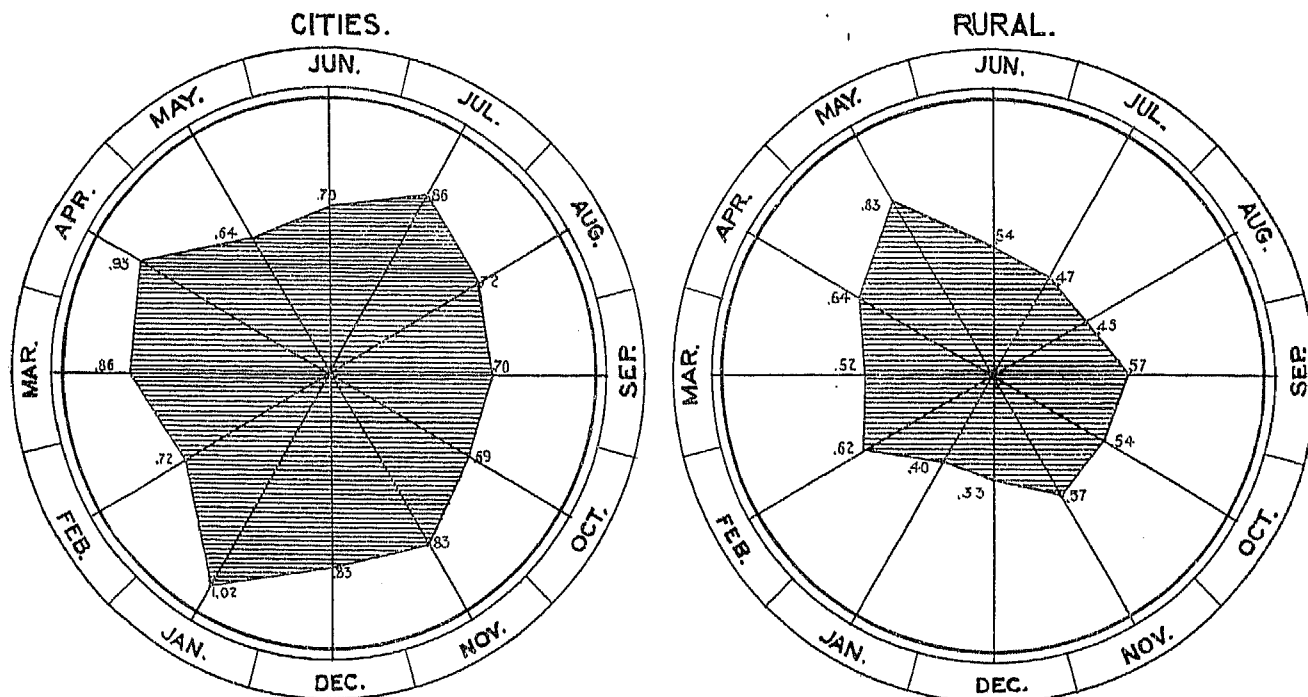


The preceding table and diagram indicate that the greatest proportion of deaths due to suicide occurred in the months of April and May, and the least proportion in December and October. The large proportions in April and May occur especially in the rural districts.

The following table shows, for the sum of Grand Groups 1, 2, and 5, which were mainly registration areas, the number of deaths from suicide in each month during the census year and the death rates per 100,000 of population, with distinction of cities and of rural districts:

MONTHS.	DEATHS.			RATE.		
	Total.	Cities.	Rural.	Total.	Cities.	Rural.
June.....	87	44	23	0.64	0.70	0.51
July.....	74	54	20	0.71	0.86	0.47
August.....	64	45	19	0.61	0.72	0.45
September.....	68	44	24	0.65	0.70	0.57
October.....	66	43	23	0.63	0.60	0.51
November.....	70	52	24	0.73	0.83	0.57
December.....	66	52	14	0.63	0.83	0.33
January.....	81	64	17	0.77	1.02	0.40
February.....	71	45	26	0.68	0.72	0.62
March.....	76	54	22	0.73	0.86	0.52
April.....	85	58	27	0.81	0.93	0.64
May.....	75	40	35	0.72	0.64	0.83

The death rates in each month, as given in the table preceding, and the relative magnitude of the rates in the cities and the rural districts are shown graphically in the following diagram:



It will be seen from the preceding table and diagram that the highest death rate from suicide occurred in the month of April (0.81), and the lowest in the month of August (0.61); that in the cities it was highest in January (1.02); and in the rural districts it was highest in May (0.83), and lowest in December (0.33).

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate from suicide per 100,000 males engaged in each specified occupation and class of occupations:

OCCUPATIONS.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
All occupations.....	16.92	15.61	17.66	12.71	18.89
A.—Professional.....	21.71	24.81	27.31	19.27	17.70
B.—Clerical and official.....	18.11	19.13	21.02	11.23	16.99
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	18.44	18.77	20.10	11.52	18.08
Collectors, auctioneers, and agents.....	23.20	24.57	28.36	10.52	21.07
C.—Mercantile and trading.....	16.47	15.47	14.34	19.19	17.70
Commercial travelers and salesmen	10.82	8.60	6.07	19.38	13.20
Merchants and dealers.....	17.99	17.06	17.56	17.94	18.42
D.—Entertainment.....	24.36	18.26	22.66	7.16	31.35
Saloon and restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc.....	25.50	17.06	20.19	.....	33.89
E.—Personal service, police, and military.....	20.37	28.12	29.77	20.79	30.73
F.—Laborers and servants	17.00	16.64	17.04	15.86	17.35
Laborers	19.04	18.44	19.37	16.86	19.64
G.—Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	17.97	16.01	17.15	13.24	20.79
Blacksmiths	22.95	17.00	18.32	15.18	30.77
Boot and shoe makers.....	19.14	14.55	10.53	23.57	31.95
Carpenters and joiners	12.52	9.53	12.12	5.14	16.37
Masons (brick and stone).....	24.70	21.94	20.21	25.81	28.66
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	22.10	27.77	29.29	28.92	14.15
Tailors	54.87	24.52	24.39	26.25	48.05
H.—Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations.....	12.00	11.31	12.36	10.99	14.40
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, drivers, etc.....	8.49	8.89	8.07	11.63	8.05
Farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers.....	12.76	12.04	29.93	11.19	31.50
Steam railroad employes.....	9.42	5.90	5.71	6.22	12.92

It will be seen from the preceding table that the death rate from suicide per 100,000 males engaged in all specified occupations in the registration area was 16.92, being highest in the registration cities of the nonregistration states (18.89), and lowest in the rural districts in the registration states (12.71).

In the registration states the death rate was below the average in the mercantile and trading class (15.47) and the class engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations (11.31); and above the average in all other classes, being highest in the professional class (24.81) and the personal service, police, and military class (28.12).

Taking the principal occupations in the registration states, the death rate of males from suicide was above the average among painters, glaziers, and varnishers (27.77), collectors, auctioneers, and agents (24.57), and tailors (24.52); and was below the average among steam railroad employes (5.90), carpenters and joiners (9.53), and farmers and farm laborers (12.04).

In the registration cities of the nonregistration states the death rate of males from suicide among tailors (48.05), saloon keepers (33.89), boot and shoe makers (31.95), and blacksmiths (30.77) was very high, being in each case much above the corresponding rate in the cities in the registration states.

The following table shows, for the registration area and some of its subdivisions, the death rate from suicide per 100,000 females engaged in each specified occupation:

OCCUPATIONS.	Regis- tration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Regis- tration cities in other states.
		Total.	Cities.	Rural.	
All occupations.....	4.88	4.82	4.70	5.11	4.95
Servants.....	6.15	7.02	0.84	7.40	4.93
Milliners, dressmakers, etc.....	1.72	1.88	0.81	5.38	1.54

The number of deaths from suicide among females was not sufficient to give reliable rates, except for one or two of the principal occupations. The preceding table shows that the average death rate from suicide per 100,000 engaged in all selected occupations in the registration area was 4.88. The death rate from suicide in the registration states was 4.82, being 4.70 in the cities and 5.11 in the rural districts. In the registration cities of the nonregistration states the corresponding rate was 4.95.

Of 72 deaths from suicide reported among females in the registration area 39 occurred among servants, the death rate being 6.15 per 100,000. Among milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, etc., in this area, 5 deaths were reported from suicide, giving a death rate of 1.72 per 1,000.

The following table shows, for the United States, the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to suicide per 1,000 deaths from all causes among males engaged in each specified occupation and class of occupations:

OCCUPATIONS.	United States.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.	Remainder of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
All occupations.....	11.93	13.78	11.28	11.26	11.33	19.01	10.81
A.—Professional.....	13.76	16.08	15.80	17.03	12.80	16.60	12.26
B.—Clerical and official.....	21.85	23.53	19.52	20.49	14.20	31.38	18.10
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists.....	20.57	21.36	16.84	17.60	12.12	30.46	18.50
Collectors, auctioneers, and agents.....	25.37	27.71	22.96	24.81	13.16	34.92	21.70
C.—Mercantile and trading.....	15.54	15.63	12.62	11.14	18.79	20.90	15.41
Commercial travelers and salesmen.....	23.48	21.12	14.83	9.98	42.25	30.03	26.88
Merchants and dealers.....	13.90	13.91	12.05	11.32	14.65	17.25	13.87
D.—Entertainment.....	18.23	18.63	12.56	13.91	6.71	27.47	17.74
Saloon and restaurant keepers, bartenders, etc.....	20.36	19.81	11.84	13.16	.....	20.85	21.19
E.—Personal service, police, and military.....	23.27	23.52	18.27	18.03	20.00	32.98	22.87
F.—Laborers and servants.....	9.73	9.32	7.37	6.77	9.05	12.40	10.21
Laborers.....	9.61	9.22	7.30	6.67	8.95	12.21	10.06
G.—Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	14.38	15.78	12.35	12.22	12.78	22.84	12.13
Blacksmiths.....	14.17	17.04	10.91	10.80	10.95	33.74	11.48
Boot and shoe makers.....	12.01	12.61	9.53	6.00	15.42	21.44	10.72
Carpenters and joiners.....	11.12	10.63	6.92	8.65	3.84	17.78	11.57
Masons (brick and stone).....	13.30	17.95	14.08	12.09	19.80	25.71	7.49
Painters, glaziers, and varnishers.....	18.85	20.33	21.30	20.91	22.73	18.06	15.48
Tailors.....	23.32	24.57	14.91	15.29	11.49	42.40	19.65
H.—Agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations.....	9.91	10.07	9.33	7.11	10.47	12.85	9.87
Draymen, hackmen, teamsters, drivers, etc.....	9.15	8.45	7.33	5.76	20.27	10.46	10.75
Farmers, planters, overseers, and farm laborers.....	9.99	10.15	10.09	8.48	16.34	10.75	9.97
Steam railroad employes.....	7.88	11.40	6.57	5.47	9.39	17.13	5.82

It appears from this table that the average proportion of deaths due to suicide per 1,000 deaths from all causes among males engaged in the specified occupations in the United States as a whole was 11.93. In the registration area the proportion was 13.78, being 11.28 in the registration states and 19.01 in the registration cities of the nonregistration states. The least proportion appears in the nonregistration area, being 10.81 per 1,000 deaths from all causes.

In the United States the proportion of deaths due to suicide per 1,000 deaths from all causes among males in the specified occupations was below the average (11.93), in the laboring and servant class (9.73), and the class engaged in agriculture, transportation, and other outdoor occupations (9.91); and was above the average for all other classes, the greatest proportion occurring in the personal service, police, and military class (23.27).

Taking the principal occupations in the United States in which the number of population engaged and the deaths reported were sufficient to give reliable results, the greatest proportion of deaths of males due to suicide occurred among tailors (23.32), accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, and copyists (20.57), painters, glaziers, and varnishers (18.85), and merchants and dealers (13.90); and the least proportion occurred among farmers and farm laborers (9.99), and laborers (9.61).

The following table shows, for the United States, the registration area and some of its subdivisions, and for the remainder of the United States, the proportion of deaths due to suicide per 1,000 deaths from all causes among females engaged in each specified occupation:

OCCUPATIONS.	United States.	Registration area.	REGISTRATION STATES.			Registration cities in other states.	Remainder of the United States.
			Total.	Cities.	Rural.		
All occupations.....	4.15	5.27	4.22	4.39	3.89	8.09	3.62
Servants.....	4.17	4.36	3.80	3.98	3.66	5.85	4.08
Milliners, dressmakers, etc.....	5.24	4.86	4.25	1.93	10.64	6.19	5.55

This table shows that the proportion of deaths due to suicide per 1,000 deaths from all causes among females engaged in the selected occupations in the United States was 4.15. In the registration area the proportion due to this cause per 1,000 deaths from all causes was 5.27, being greatest in the registration cities of the nonregistration states (8.09), and least in the rural districts in the registration states (3.89). In the nonregistration area the proportion was 3.62.

In the United States the proportion of deaths due to suicide among servants was 4.17 per 1,000, and among milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, etc., it was 5.24 per 1,000; but the statement showing the comparative death rates of females in these occupations shows that the death rate of servants was between three and four times higher than that of milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, etc.